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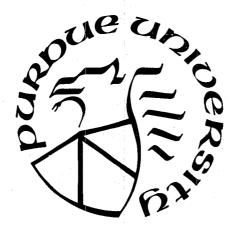
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THE INTEGRATED MANUAL AND AUTOMATIC CONTROL OF COMPLEX FLIGHT SYSTEMS

Semi-Annual Status Report for the Period July 1, 1983 - Jan. 31, 1984

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1. Introduction

This constitutes the semi-annual status report for the period July 1, 1983 - Jan. 31, 1984 on the research being performed by the School of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Purdue University, for the NASA Dryden Flight Research Facility, Ames Research Center, under Grant NAG4-1. The obectives of this research effort have been the development of a unified control synthesis methodology for complex and/or non-conventional flight vehicles; to understand, enhance, and develop prediction techniques for the handling characteristics of such vehicles; and to address pilot parameter identification from experimental data.

2. <u>Technical</u> Comments

The development of a closed-loop methodology for the landing task has been actively pursued during this reporting period. The approach centers on application of an optimal-control "pilot model" for evaluating the closed loop pilot-vehicle system in terms of its time - and frequency-domain characteristics. The intent is to model the closed-loop system so as to approximate as well as possible the important system dynamics appropriate to the landing task, and then identify salient model-based parameters that correlate strongly with the pilot's subjective evaluations, so as to expose poor aircraft dynamics for the task.

We may conceptually represent the task as shown in Figure 1, where the selection of the reference variable Y_c , and the response variable Y_c is an integral part of the modeling procedure. In the flare and landing one might select Y_c to be altitude, or h_c , and the output of interest of course is then h. In contrast, one might argue that the reference variable of interest is γ_c (or \mathring{h}_c) with h_c ignored. So the sketch in

Response h(s) Y(s)mh. 1 ASK **X(3)** THE LANDING MODEL FOR Inner Attitude Loop Φ Θ(s) δ(s) μμ. $P_{\Theta}(s)$ P (s) P (S) Reference

A CANDIDATE

Figure I, Conceptual Block
Diagram

Figure 1 is intended to be somewhat general, and both cases may be modeled.

In any case we see the inner (dashed box) loop of pilot-compensated attitude dynamics is imbedded in this structure. (This loop was of course the only loop being considered when analyzing the attitude tracking task.) Then the appropriate outer loop structure reflects the flight path and/or altitude regulation components of the landing task. It is significant here that via the optimal control model (OCM), all three pilot "transfer functions" P_{Θ} , P_{γ} , and P_h are analytically determined, and the block diagram of Fig. 1 may be represented in a variety of forms using block diagram algebra. The frequency-domain characterization of this system is in any case obtainable from this modeling result.

The analysis procedure then involves determining if correlation exists between PIO and Cooper-Harper ratings and pilot comments from flight, and the analytically derived closed-loop system bandwidth, pilot phase compensation, and overall "loop quality" (e.g. stability robustness) obtained from the above modeling approach. A preliminary analysis of some LAHOS (Ref. 1) data will be presented here. The "raw" results from the modeling is tabulated in the Appendix to this report.

We will focus here on the task modeled as flight-path (or sink rate) control, so in terms of the sketch in Fig. 1, h_c is ignored and the "closed-loop" system of interest is γ/γ_c . The task is defined in terms of the OCM cost function as choosing the necessary "control law" to minimize γ tracking error, or

$$J_{p} = E\{\lim_{T\to\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} [(\gamma-\gamma_{c})^{2} + r\delta_{st}^{2}]dt\}$$

The single control input considered is the stick (elevator).

After modeling the selected configuration with the OCM. The block diagram results from Figure 1 may be expressed, if desired, as shown below in Fig. 2.

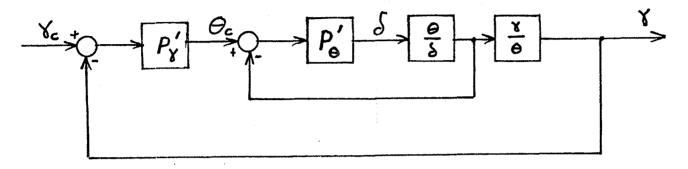


Fig. 2. Intermediate Form

(That is P_{γ}^{\prime} and P_{Θ}^{\prime} in Figure 2 is determined from P_{γ} , P_{Θ} , Θ/δ , γ/Θ , etc. from Fig. 1.) Now, since the γ/γ_{C} dynamics is of interest here (rather than Θ/Θ_{C} in attitude tracking), we represent the system in final form as shown in Figure 3.

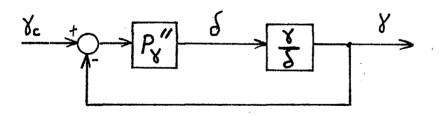


Fig. 3. Final Form

Now the hypothesis is that the pilot's rating of the aircraft in the landing task is determined by the "quality" of the closed loop system and the workload necessary to achieve that "quality". The most important

measure of <u>quality</u> here is stability robustness, evaluated in terms of <u>open-loop</u> (Bode) frequency characteristics. The measure of <u>workload</u> is taken as <u>phase lead</u> necessary to achieve this stability.

Shown in (the solid curve in) Figure 4 is the Frequency Response of the Pilot describing function P" (from Figure 3) for LAHOS Configuration 2-1. Shown in Figure 5 are the open and closed-loop frequency response (i.e. γ loop opened and closed in Fig. 2) for this case. We define the bandwidth of interest here as the frequency at which open-loop phase is -180°, since this reflects a critical point regarding stability.

We will take as a measure of loop quality, for example, the <u>open-loop magnitude peak</u> (near ω = 6 rad/sec in Fig. 5). We will take as a measure of workload, the <u>pilot phase angle</u> at the open-loop phase bandwidth defined above.

These data, along with open-loop (phase) bandwidth and pilot rating are shown in Table 1.

Note from this data the strong correlation between rating and pilot phase compensation required to achieve a stable system. Furthermore, excessive lag (config. 5-1) is undesirable. Also note for configurations with nearly equal pilot phase (e.g. configs 1-1, 2-3, 3-1, 3-2), the ratings show correlation with open-loop frequency response "peak" (selected as a crude measure of loop quality).

We are encouraged by such results, and will continue evaluating more configurations from the LAHOS data base.

Reference

Smith, R.E., "Effects of Control System Dynamics on Fighter Approach and Landing Longitudinal Flying Qualities," AFFDL-TR-78-122, Vols I and II, March, 1978.

Table 1
Preliminary Results

Config. [†]	P.O.R.	Bandwidth* F	ilot Phase**	Peak***
1-1	4	3.2 (rad/sec)	75 (deg)	-1. (db)
2-1	2	3.3	45	-1.
2-2	4, 4.5	3.2	59	3.5
2-3	6	3.0	75	5.6
3-1	4, 5, 7	3.4	66	-1.5
3-2	7	3.2	78	2.3
3-3	10	3.1	96	3.5
4-1	2	3.3	38	-7.
5-1	5, 7	3.3	-5	-0.5

^{*}Frequency at which Open-loop Phase = -180°

^{**}Phase Angle of Pilot (δ/ϵ_{γ}) Describing Function Near Bandwidth Frequency

^{***}Peak of Open-Loop Magnitude Above Bandwidth Frequency

 $^{^{\}dagger}$ For a description of the Configuration, See the Appendix

APPENDIX

Appen Six

Modeling Data

Description of Flight Configurations (from Lahos report)

$$\lambda = -.75 \pm .695j$$

$$\xi = .735$$

 $\xi = .735$ $\omega_0 = 1.025 \text{ rad/sec.}$

Phugoid

$$\lambda = -.022 \pm .13j$$

$$\xi = .166$$

 ξ = .166 ω_0 = .132 rad/sec.

No control system dynamics

Overall pilot rating = 4

Slight tendency to PIO near ground.

Short period: 2-1

$$\xi = .57$$

 $\omega_0 = 2.3 \text{ rad/sec.}$

Phugoid

$$\xi = .1483$$

$$\omega_0 = .17$$

No control system dynamics

Overall pilot rating = 2

Short period: 3-1

$$\xi = .25$$

 ω_0 = 2.2 rad/sec

Phugoid

$$\xi = .1346$$

$$\omega_0 = .195 \text{ rad/sec}$$

No control system

Pilot rating overall = 4, 7, 5

Bobbled in turbulence

No PIO on landing

Approach most difficult.

Short period
$$\xi$$
 = 1.06
2 real roots λ = -1.39 , -2.84
Phugoid ξ = .249
 ω_0 = .1175

No control system

Pilot rating overall = 2

$$5-1$$
 Short period ξ = .535 ω_0 = 3.885 Phugoid ξ = .150 ω_0 = .1799

No control system

Pilot rating overall = 5, 7

PIO in FLARE and touch down

Touchy airplane

2-2 Same aircraft dynamics as 2-1 with a $(\frac{1}{.1s+1})$ in the pilots control path as a control system.

Pilot rating overall = 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$ Slight overcontrol in landing

 $\frac{2-3}{2-3}$ Same A/C as in 2-1 with a $(\frac{1}{.25s+1})$ in the pilots control path.

Pilot rating overall = 6
PIO in FLARE

 $\frac{3-2}{}$ Same A/C dynamics as 3-1 with a $(\frac{1}{.1s+1})$ in the control path as a control system.

Overall pilot rating = 7

PIO in FLARE - tendency to overcontrol

 $\frac{3-3}{2}$ A/C dynamics of 3-1 Control system $(\frac{1}{.25s+1})$

Overall pilot rating = 10

Tendency to PIO - work hard.

This contains a summary of the (9) Flight Configurations out of Lahos that have been looked at so far.

There is:

- 1 Tables of bandwidth, pilot compensation sensitivites for pitch attitude, flight path and altitude tracking.
- 2 Scatter plots that cross plot the data in the tables.
- 3 Frequency response plots of loop closures and individual elements from pirep for each of these cases.

PITCH ATTITUDE TRACKING

CONFIGURATION	BANDWITH		PILOT RATINGS
1-1	3.026	RAD/SEC	4
2-1	3.358		2
3-1	3.295		5.5
2-2	3.070		4
2-3	2.897		6
3-2	3.024		7
3-3	2.875		10
4-1	3.343		2
5-1	3.735	RAD/SEC	6

CONFIGURATION	SENSITIVITY (db)	SENSITIVITY (ABS)	PILOT RATINGS
1-1	.906	1.425	4.
2-1	1.757	2.851	2
2-2	1.797	3.157	4
2-3	1.595	2.965	6
3-1	.303	.594	5.5
3-2	1.605	3.626	7
3-3	.760	1.896	10
4-1	1.610	2.417	2
5-1	2.164	3.211	6

PITCH ATTITUDE TRACKING

CONFIGURATION	PILOT COMP.	AT BANDWITH	ADJUSTED PILOT COMP. AT BANDTH.	PILOT RATING
1-1	16.741	(deg.)	68.248	4
2-1	-12.911		44.128	2
2-2	- 1.825		50.414	4
2-3	11.774		61.131	6
3-1	5.477		61.467	5.5
3-2	16.415		67.895	7
3-3	29.327		78.318	10
4-1	-17.602		39.191	2
5-1	-46.714		16.560	6

CONFIGURATION	RESONANT PEAK	PILOT RATING
1-1	3.949	4
2-1	4.039	2
2-2	4.720	4
2-3	5.251	6
3-1	5.988	5.5
3-2	6.947	7
3-3	7.983	10
4-1	3.396	2
5-1	3.173	6

PITCH ATTITUDE TRACKING

CONFIGURATION	(SENSITIVITY	db)*(droop)
1-1	.462	
2-1	1.7165	
2-2	2.094	
2-3	2.061	
3-1	.3829	
3-2	2.433	
3-3	1.311	
4-1	.807	
5-1	2.415	

Some Definitions of Things on the Scatter Plots

Peak sensitivity*droop: This is the sensitivity of the maximum resonant peak to a change in forward loop gain times the low frequency droop. It used the peak sensitivity defined as sensitivity (db) below.

Resonant peak sensitivity (db): This is a sensitivity done leaving everything in db.

sensitivity (db) =
$$\frac{PEAK2-PEAK}{20\log_{10} (1.05)}$$

PEAK2 is new closed loop resonant peak with forward loop gain increased by 20 $\log (1.05) = .42\%$ db.

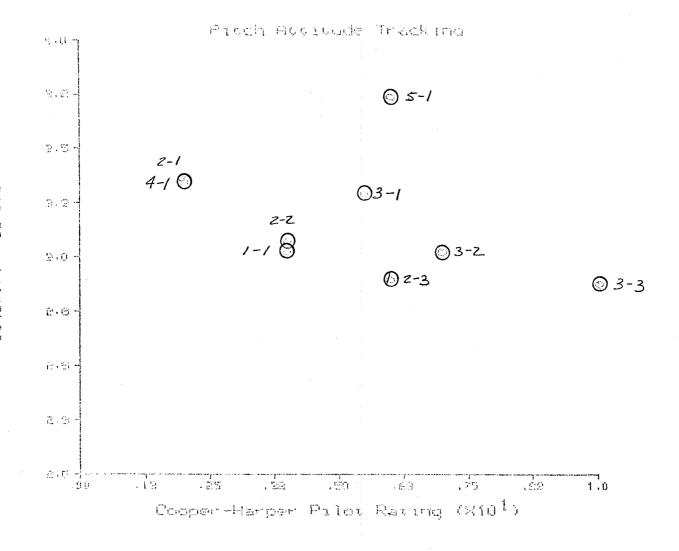
PEAK is the old (original) resonant peak.

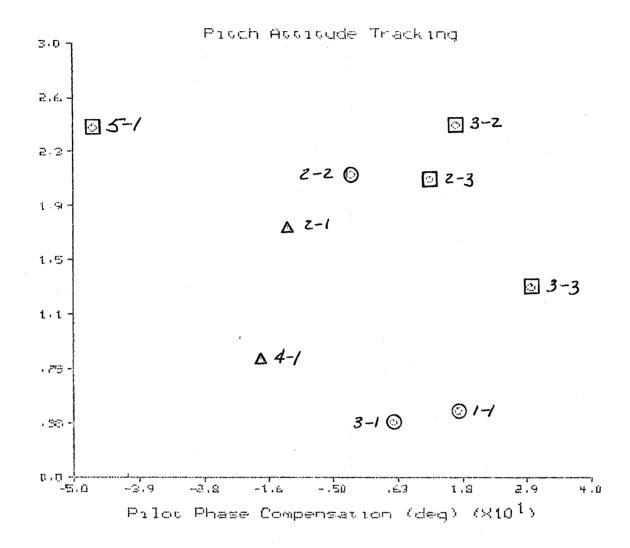
Resonant Peak Sensitivity (abs): Same as above using absolute (not db) units.

sensitivity (abs)
$$\stackrel{\triangle}{=} \frac{(10 (PEAK2/20)) - (10 (PEAK/20))}{.05}$$

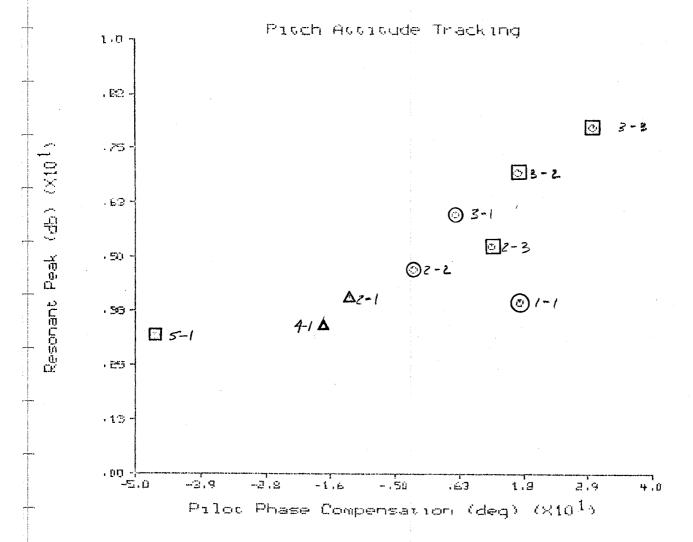
Legend for Plots

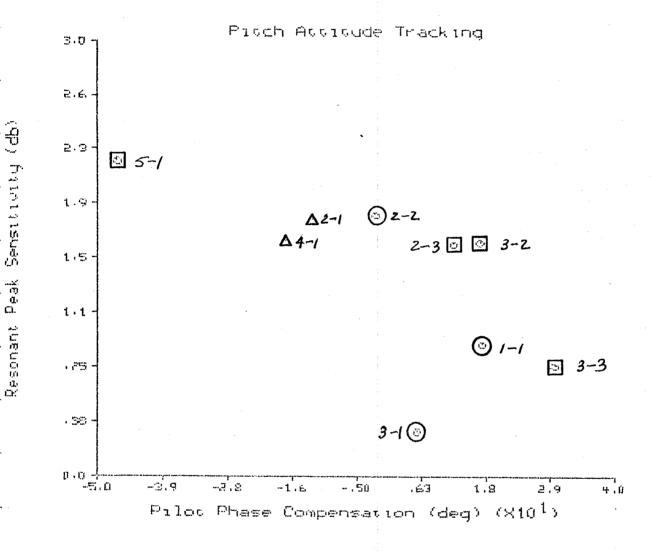
Δ	LEVEL	I	AIRPLANE
0	LEVEL	II	AIRPLANE
	LEVEL	III	AIRPLANE
ļ			

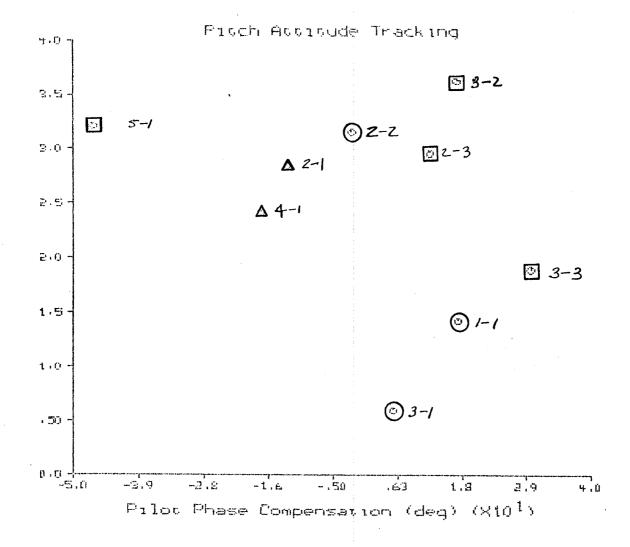




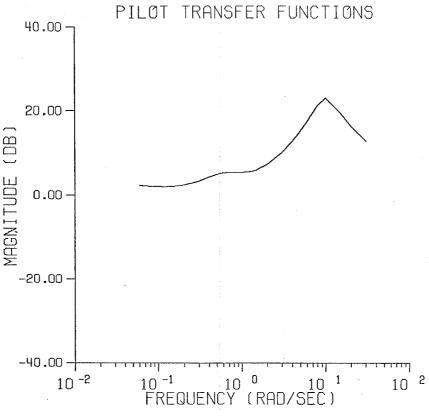
Peak Sensitivitykdroop



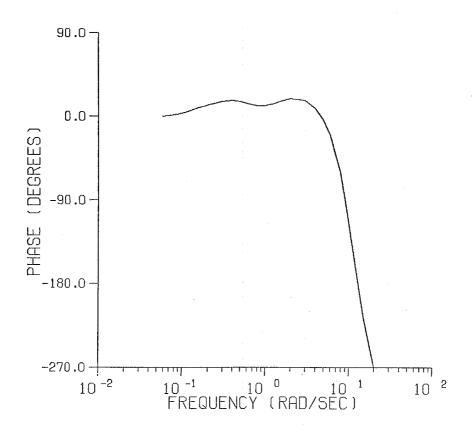




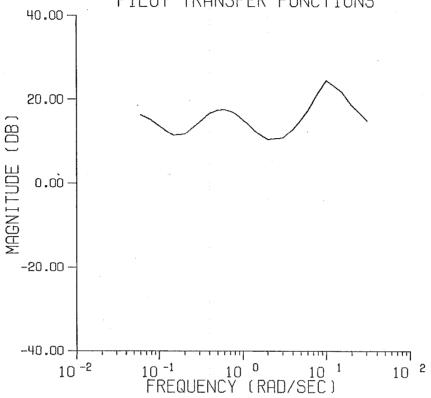




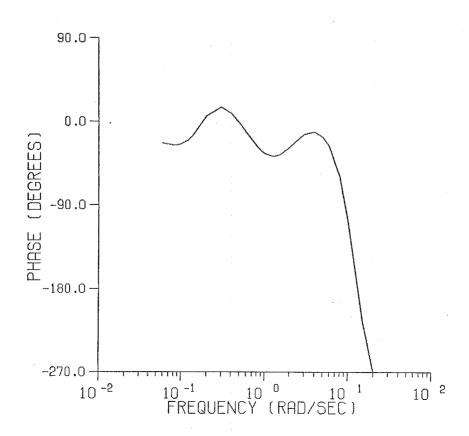
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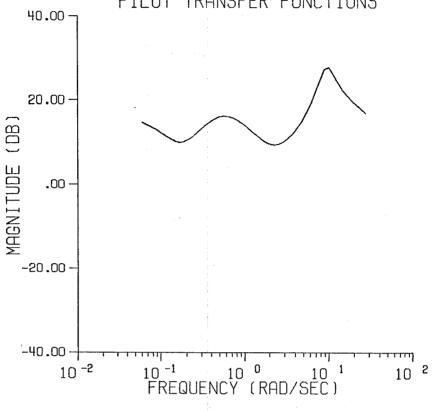
CONFIGURATION 2-1 THETA TRACKING PILOT TRANSFER FUNCTIONS



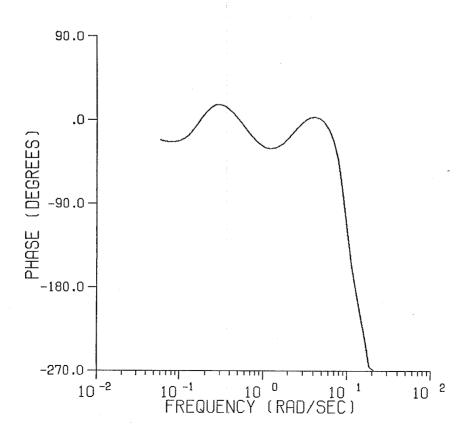
_____PILÖT RESPONSE TO THETA ERROR



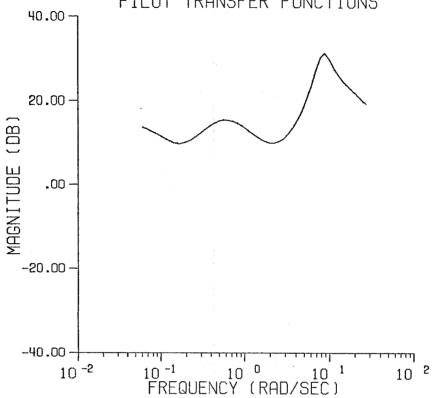




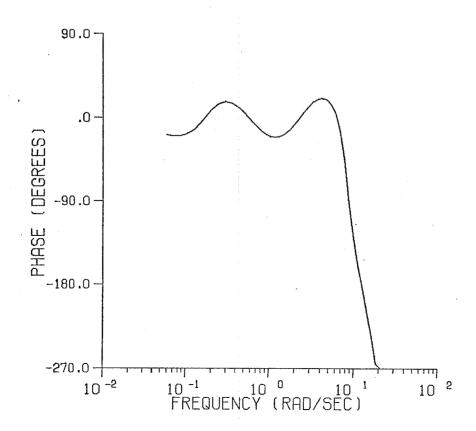
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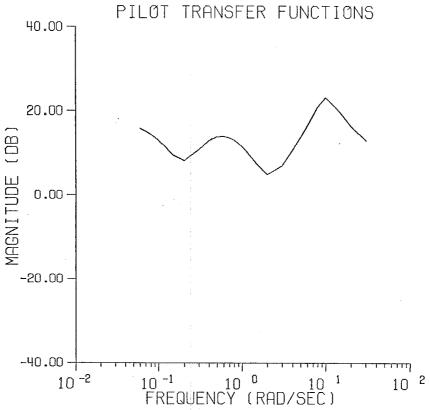




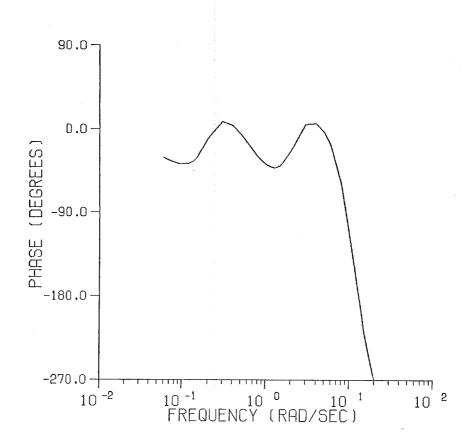
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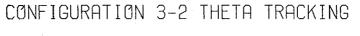


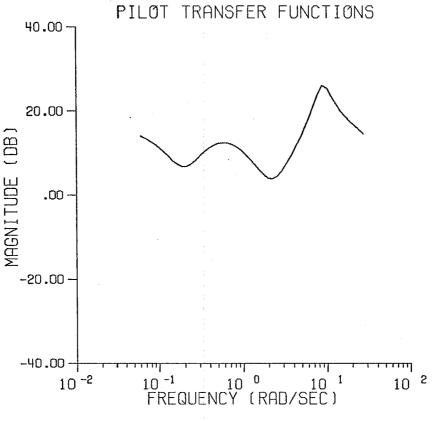




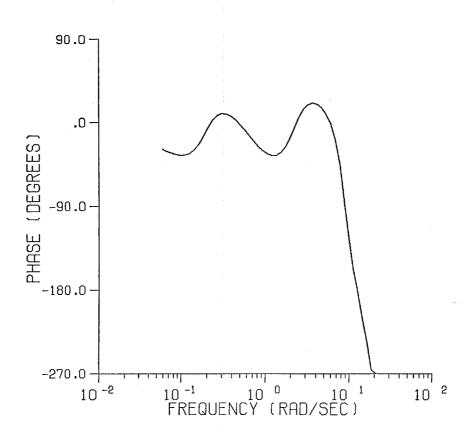
____PILØT RESPØNSE TØ THETA ERRØR



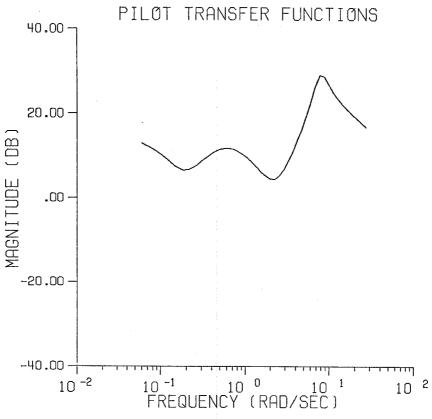




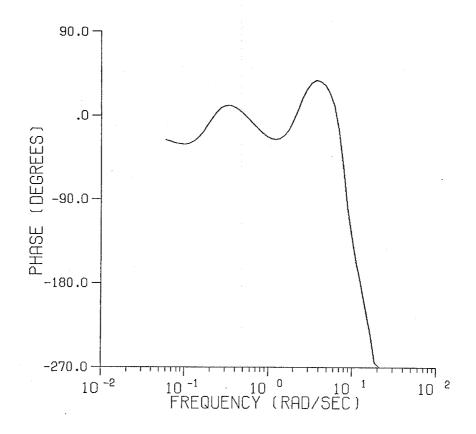
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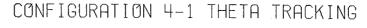


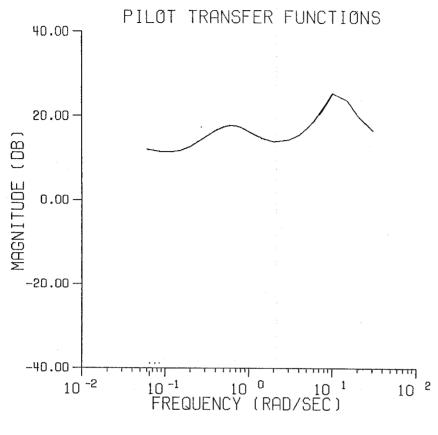
CONFIGURATION 3-3 THETA TRACKING



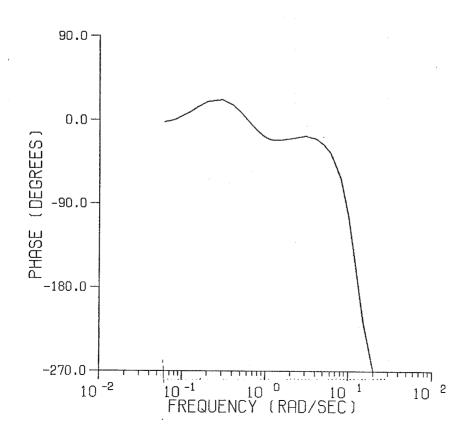
PILOT RESPONSE TO THETA ERROR



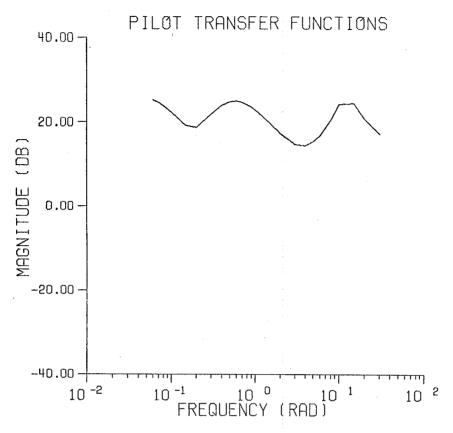


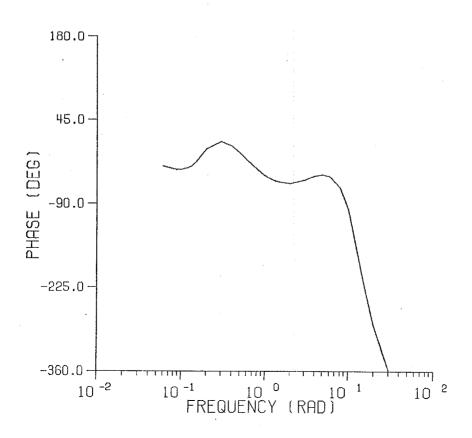


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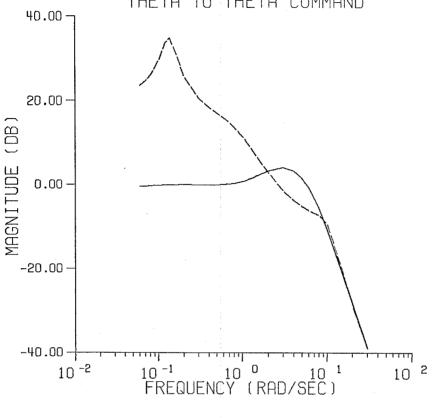


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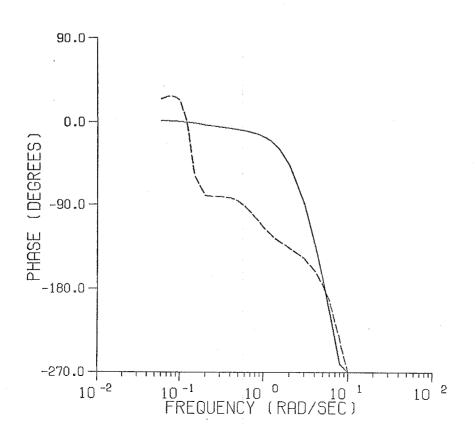


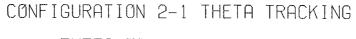


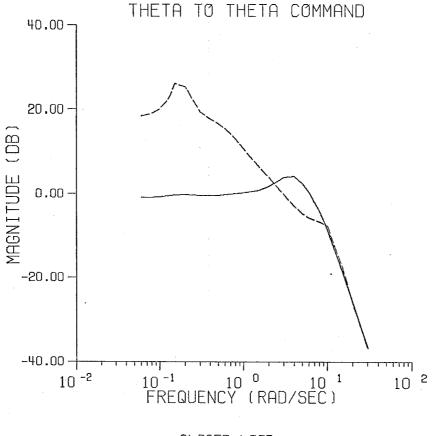




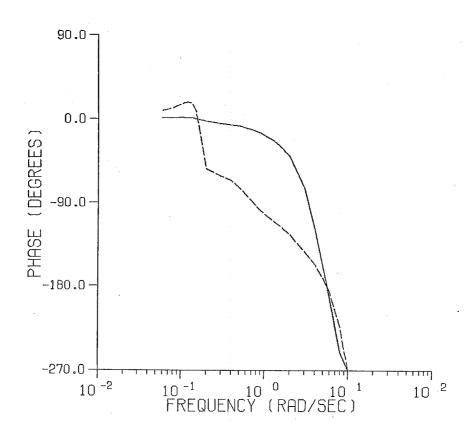
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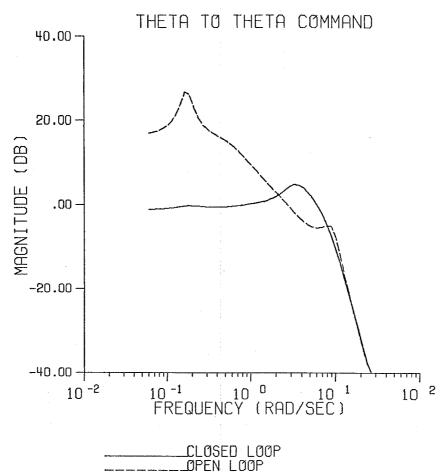


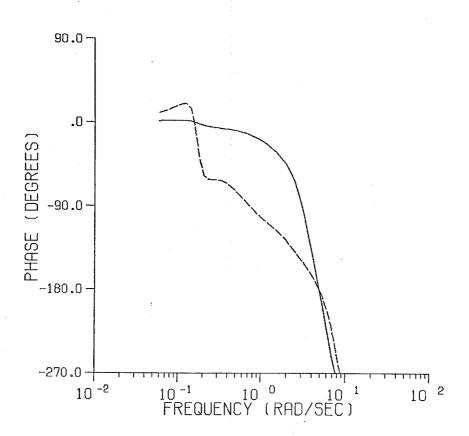


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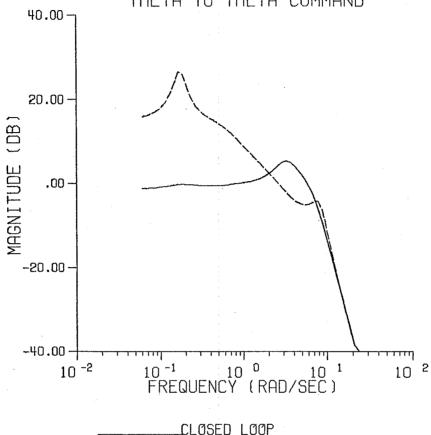


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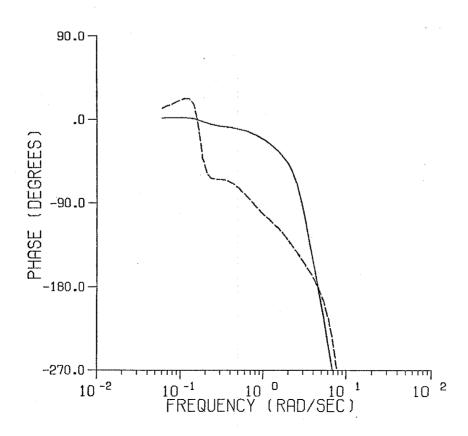


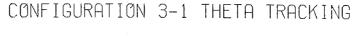


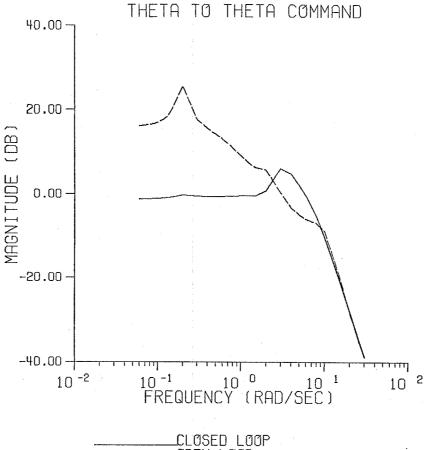
CONFIGURATION 2-3 THETA TRACKING THETA TO THETA COMMAND



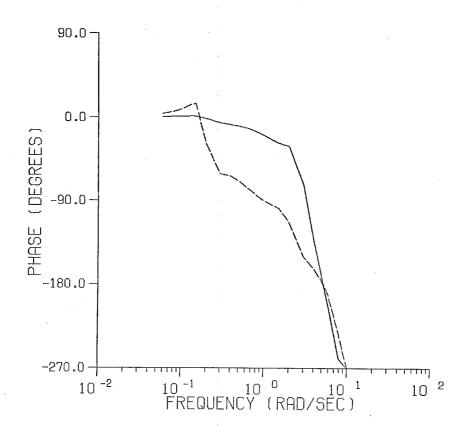
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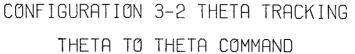


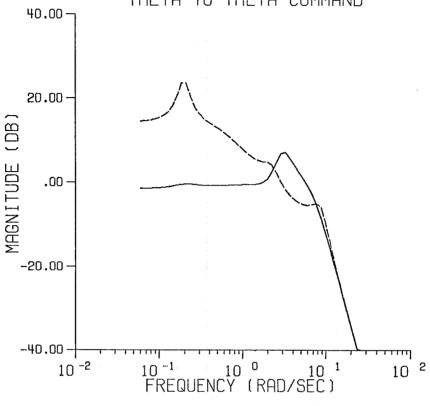




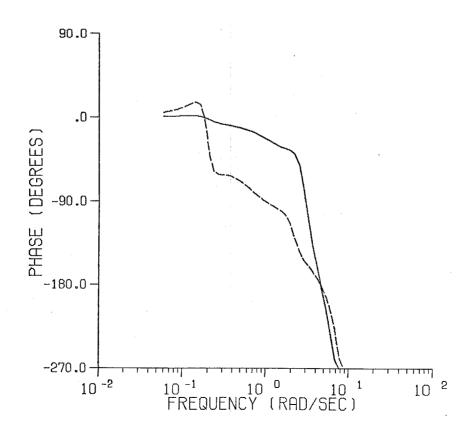
CLØSED LØØP ØPEN LØØP

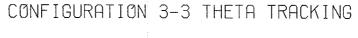


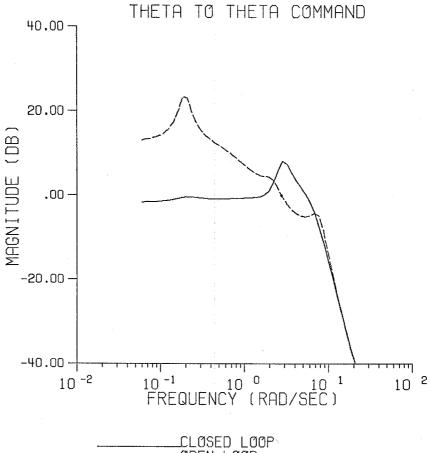




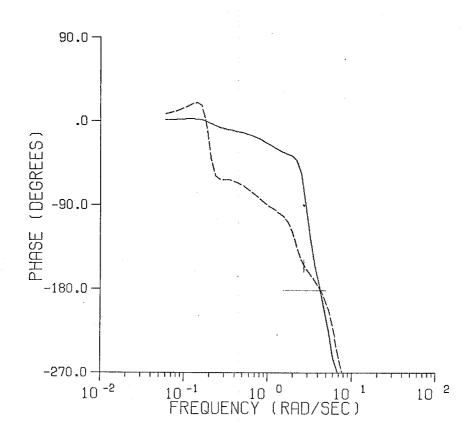
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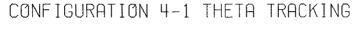


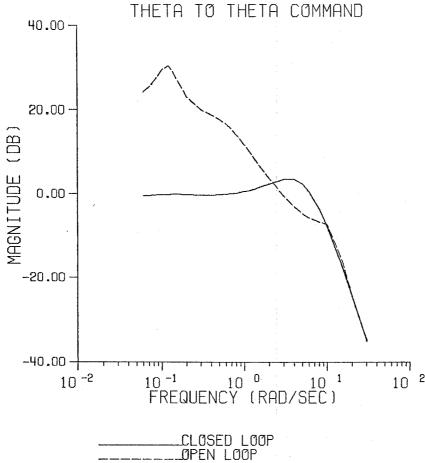


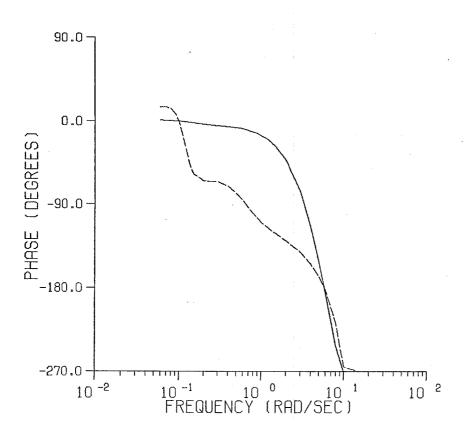


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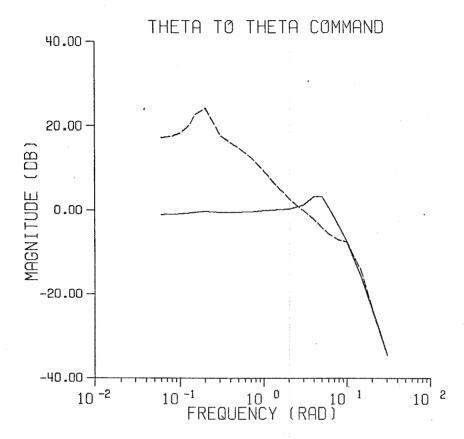


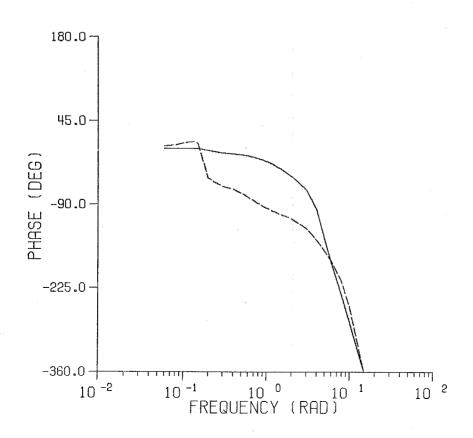






CONFIGURATION 5-1 THETA TRACKING





FLIGHT PATH ANGLE TRACKING

CONFIGURATION	BANDWITH	P.O.R.
1-1	2.011	4
2-1	1.990	2
2-2	1.875	4
2-3	1.793	6
3-1	1.975	5.5
3-2	1.828	7
3-3	1.744	10
4-1	1.958	2
5-1	1.924	6

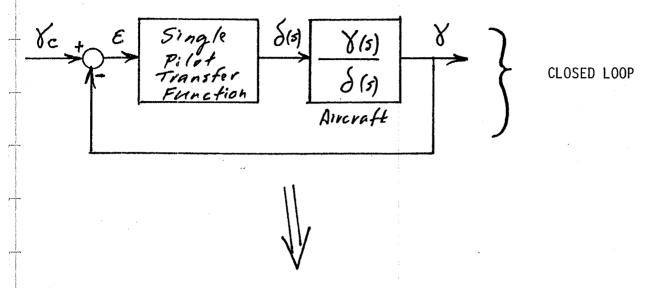
CONFIGURATION	SENSITIVITY (db)	SENSITIVITY (ABS)
1-1	1.464	3.083
2-1	.925	1.834
2-2	1.693	3.430
2-3	1.853	3.737
3-1	2.364	4.282
3-2	1.704	3.089
3-3	1.742	3.163
4-1	1.008	2.114
5-1	1.108	2.213

FLIGHT PATH ANGLE TRACKING

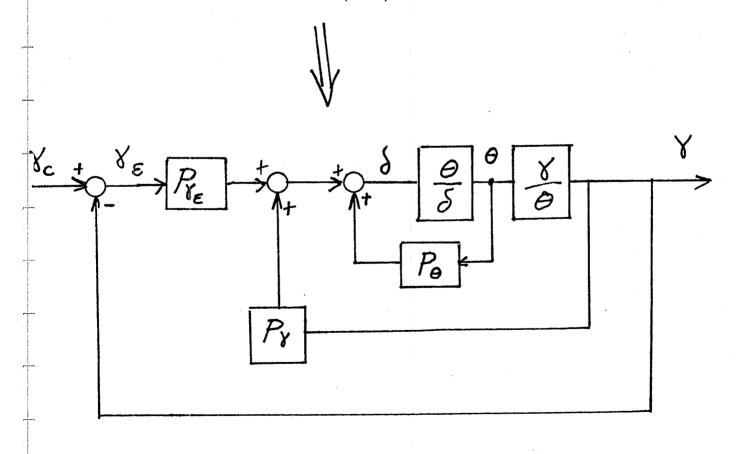
CONFIGURATION	PILOT YERROR COMP. (AT BANDWITH)	SINGLE PILOT TRANSFER FOR COMP. (AT BANDWITH)
1-1	57.440	71.459
2-1	15.757	16.037
2-2	21.379	20.805
2-3	30.484	30.451
3-1	12.149	7.502
3-2	13.578	3.965
3-3	21.356	9.833
4-1	29.249	31.501
5-1	-17.424	-21.836

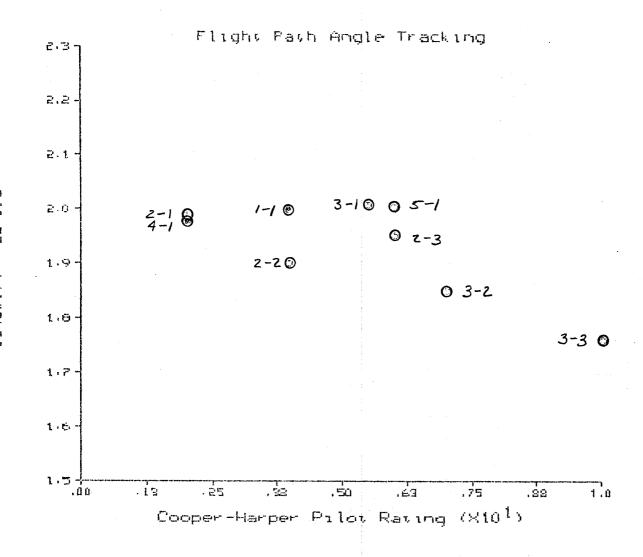
CONFIGURATION	RESONANT	PEAK
1-1	6.365	
2-1	5.963	
2-2	5.979	
2-3	5.905	
3-1	4.863	
3-2	5.010	
3-3	5.016	
4-1	6.427	
5-1	5.982	

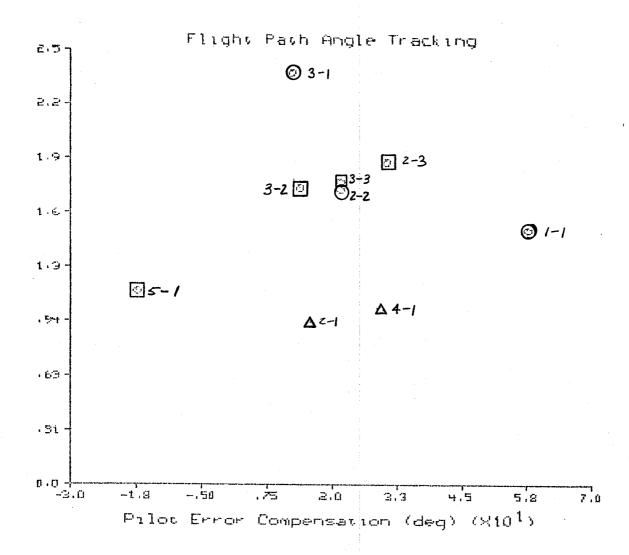
'Single Pilot Transfer Function' <u>Definition</u>



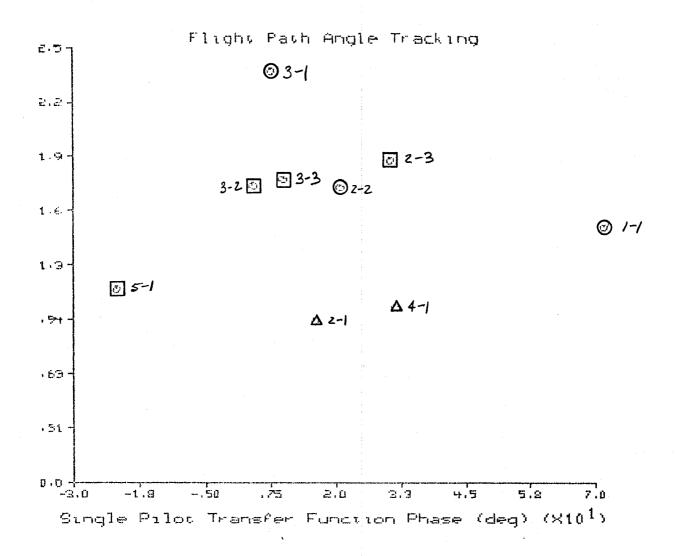
same closed loop response.



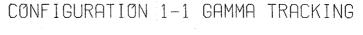


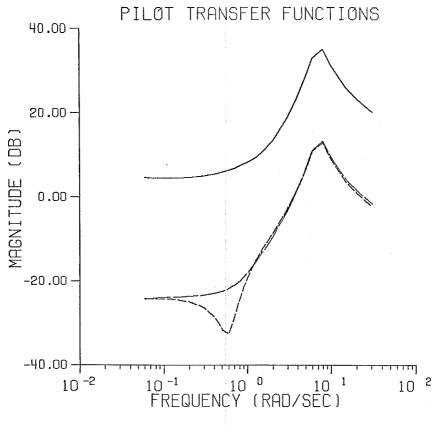


Sensitivity (db)

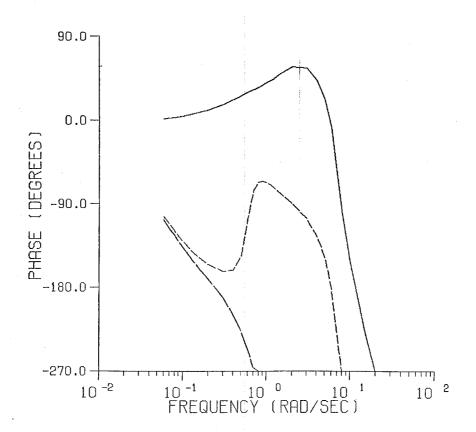


(ap) fignages

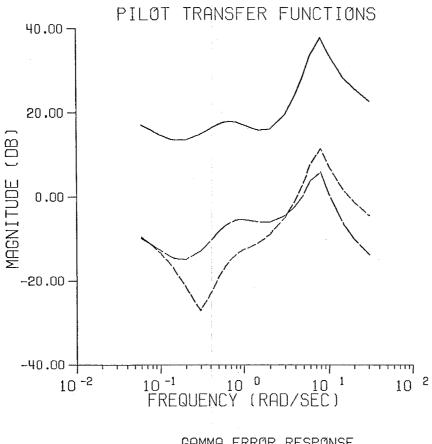




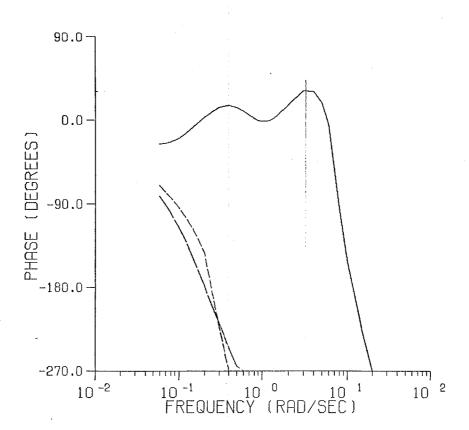
GAMMA ERRØR RESPØNSE
THETA RESPØNSE
GAMMA RESPØNSE



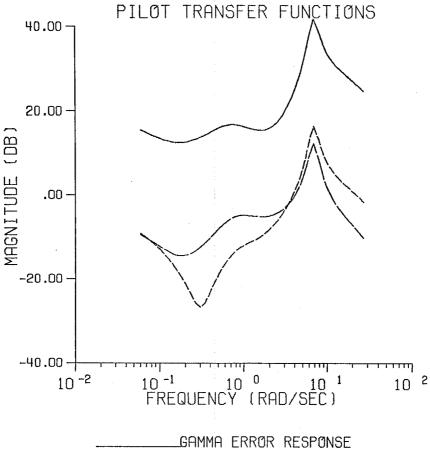
CONFIGURATION 2-1 GAMMA TRACKING



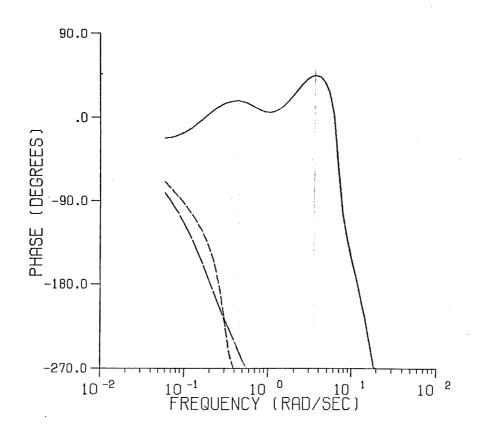
GAMMA ERRØR RESPØNSE
THETA RESPØNSE
GAMMA RESPØNSE



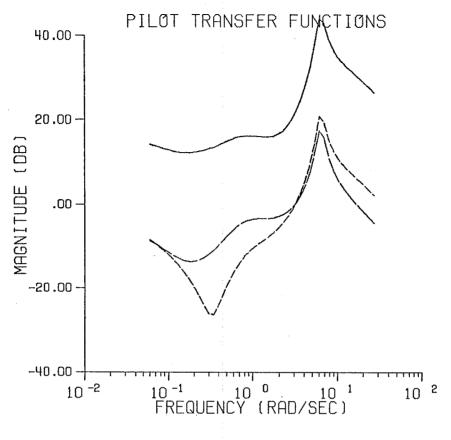
CONFIGURATION 2-2 GAMMA TRACKING



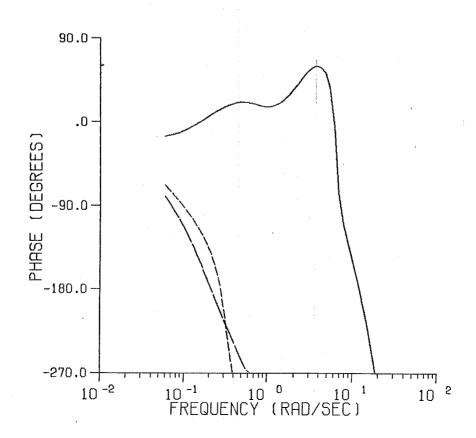


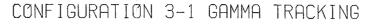


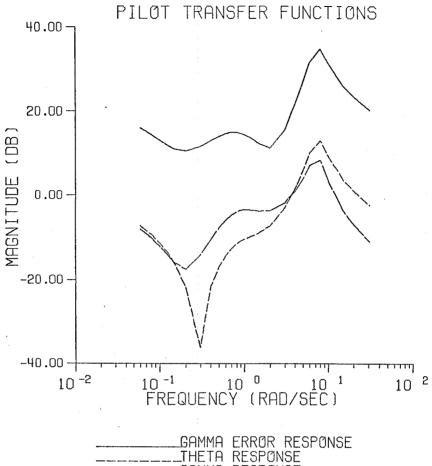
CONFIGURATION 2-3 GAMMA TRACKING



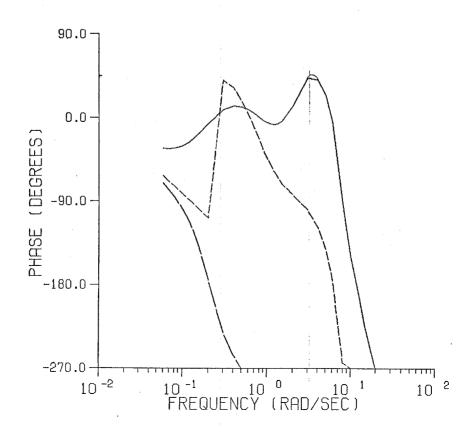
GAMMA ERRØR RESPØNSE
THETA RESPØNSE
GAMMA RESPØNSE



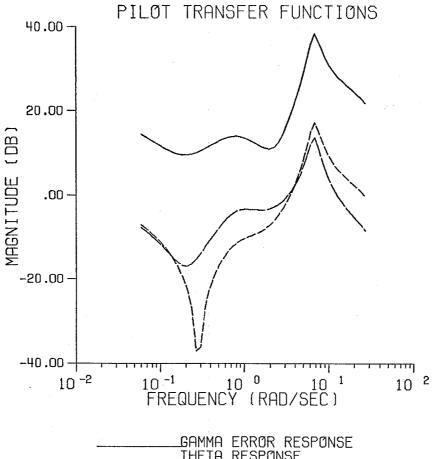




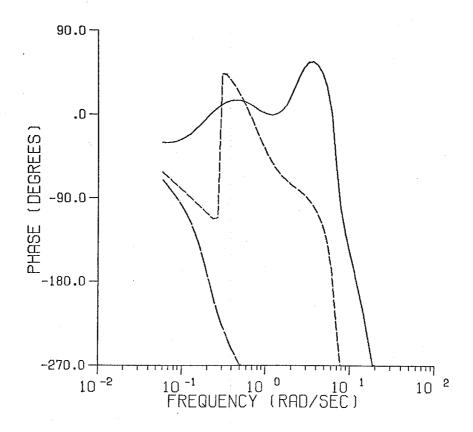
GAMMA ERRØR RESPØNSE THETA RESPØNSE .GAMMA RESPØNSE



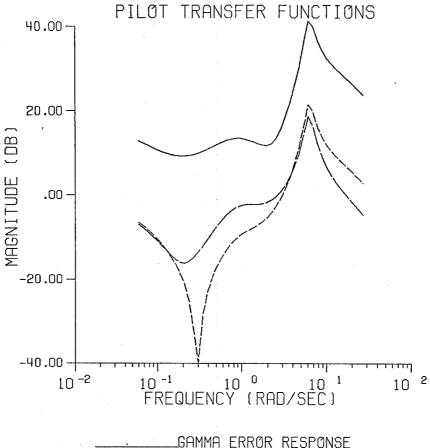
CONFIGURATION 3-2 GAMMA TRACKING



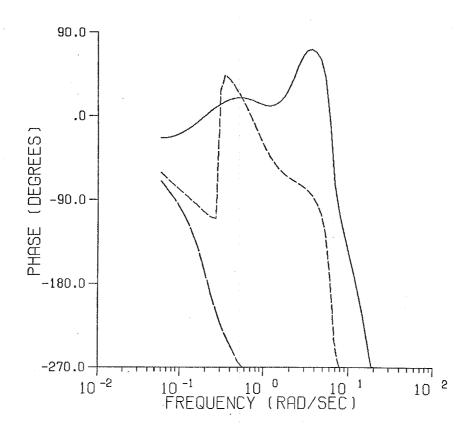
GAMMA ERRØR RESPØNSE THETA RESPØNSE .GAMMA RESPØNSE



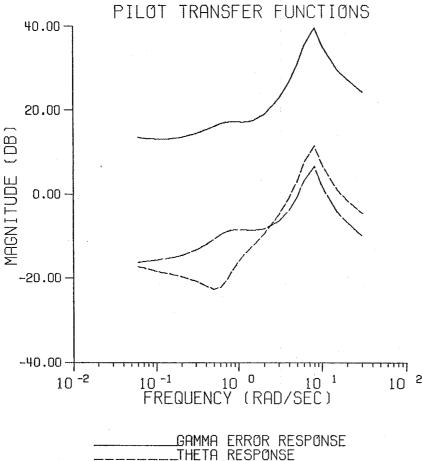
CONFIGURATION 3-3 GAMMA TRACKING



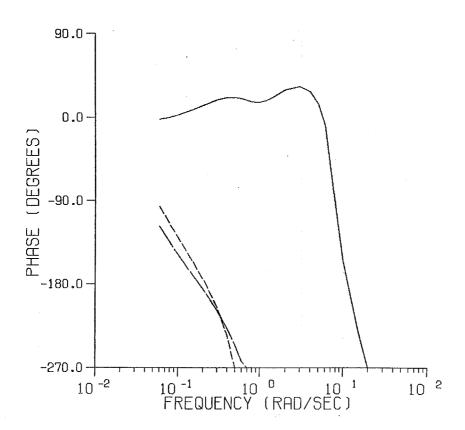
GAMMA ERRÖR RESPÖNSE
THETA RESPÖNSE
GAMMA RESPÖNSE



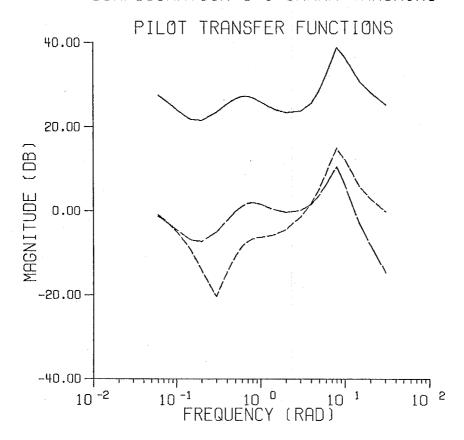
CONFIGURATION 4-1 GAMMA TRACKING

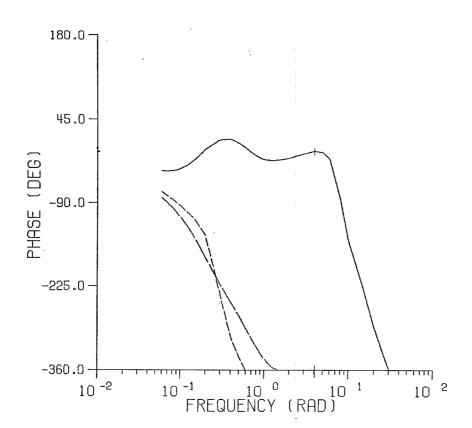


JGAMMA ERRØR RESPØNSE LTHETA RESPØNSE JGAMMA RESPØNSE

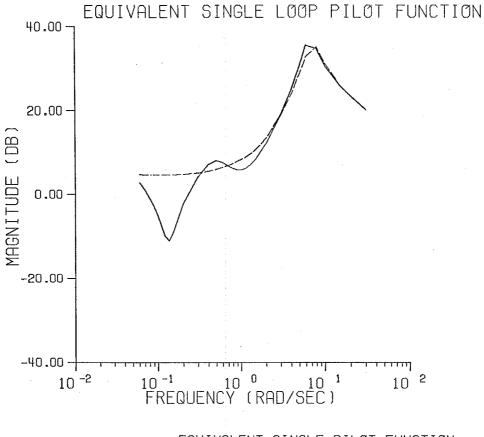


CONFIGURATION 5-1 GAMMA TRACKING

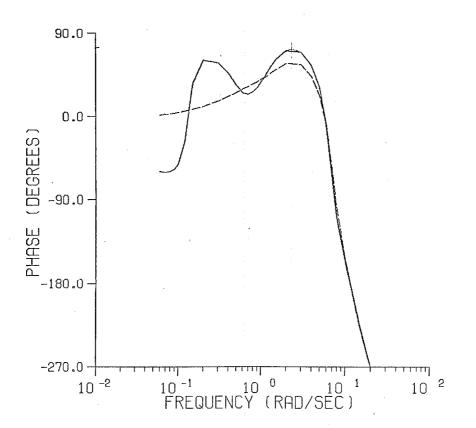


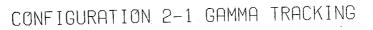


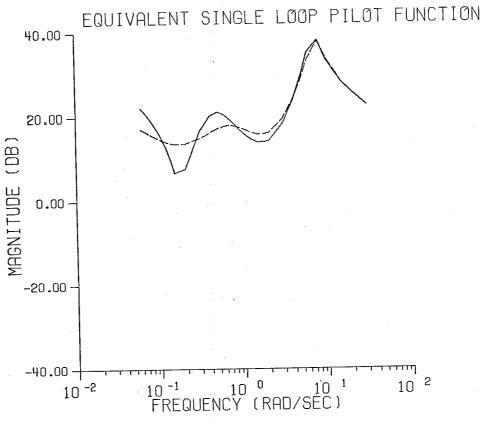
CONFIGURATION 1-1 GAMMA TRACKING



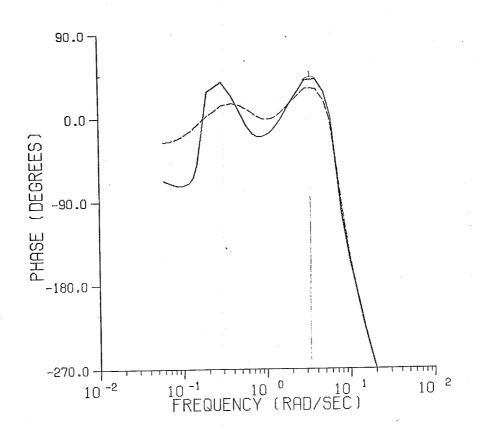
_____EQUIVALENT SINGLE PILOT FUNCTION _____GAMMA ERROR RESPONSE

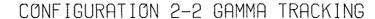


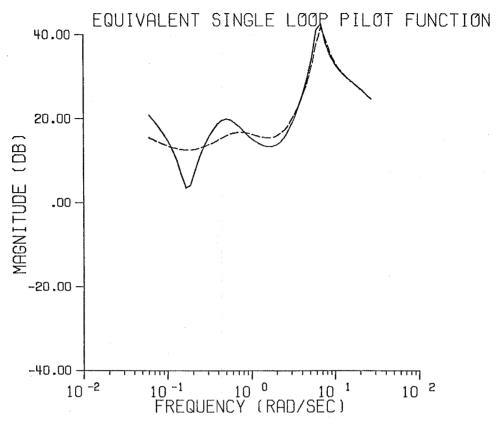




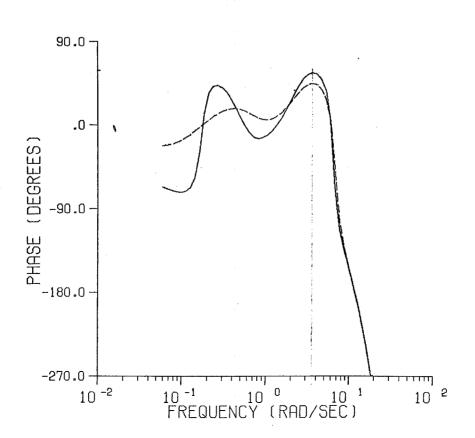
_____EQUIVALENT SINGLE PILOT FUNCTION _____GAMMA ERROR RESPONSE

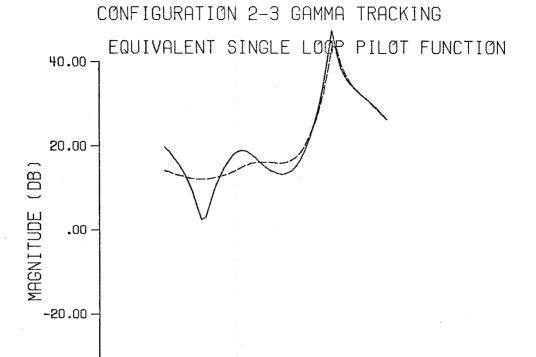






_____EQUIVALENT SINGLE PILØT FUNCTIØN _____GAMMA ERRØR RESPØNSE



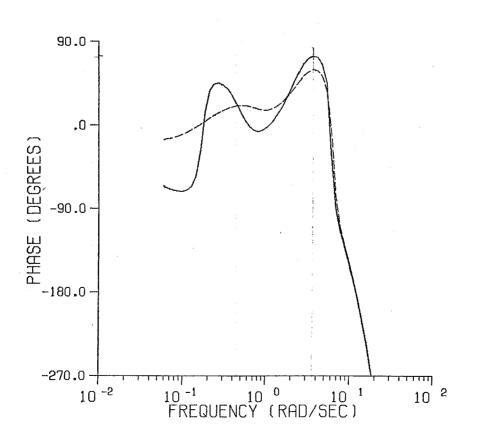


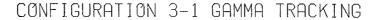
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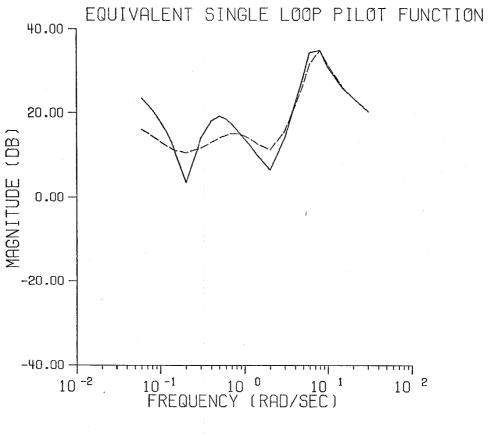
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EQUIVALENT SINGLE PILOT FUNCTION
GAMMA ERROR RESPONSE

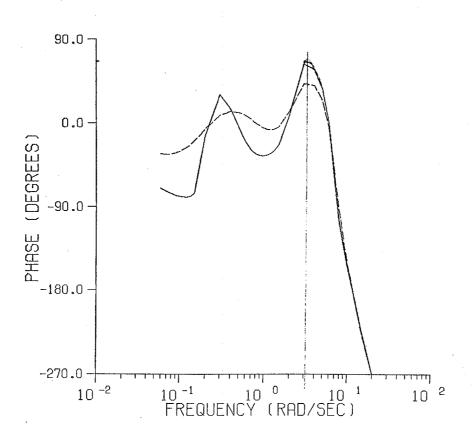
10⁻¹ 10⁰ 10¹ FREQUENCY (RAD/SEC)

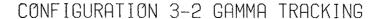


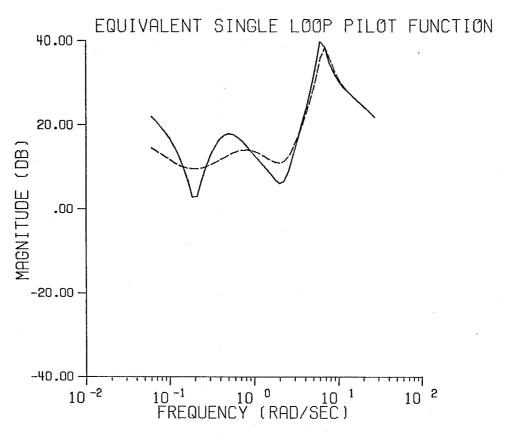




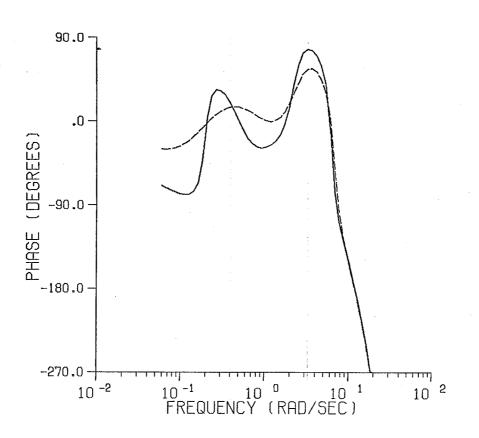
_____EQUIVALENT SINGLE PILOT FUNCTION _____GAMMA ERROR RESPONSE

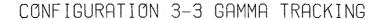


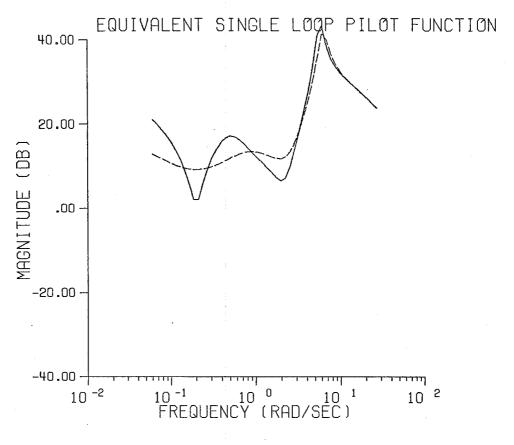




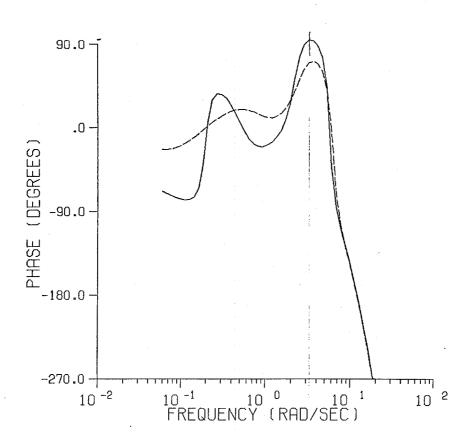
EQUIVALENT SINGLE PILOT FUNCTION
GAMMA ERROR RESPONSE



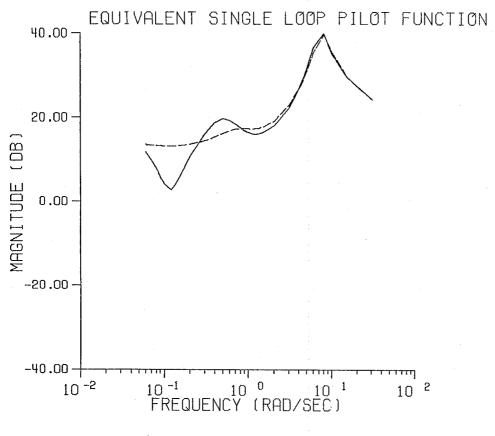




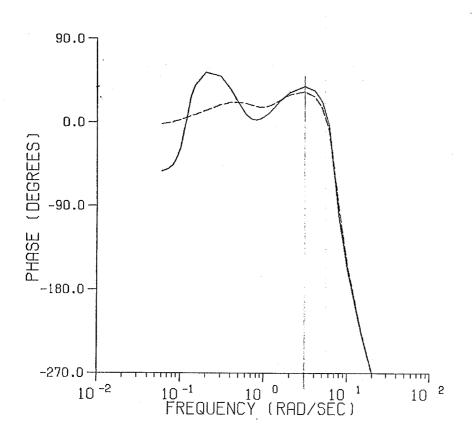
_____EQUIVALENT SINGLE PILOT FUNCTION GAMMA ERROR RESPONSE



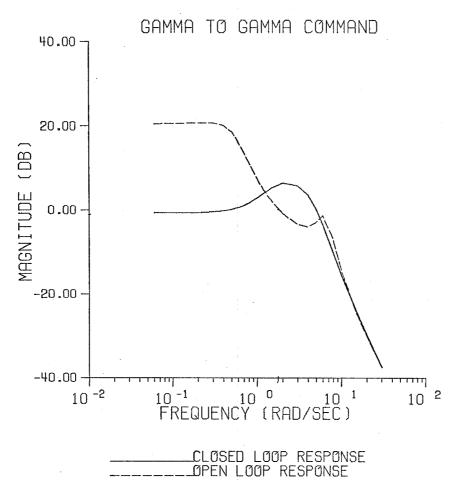
CONFIGURATION 4-1 GAMMA TRACKING

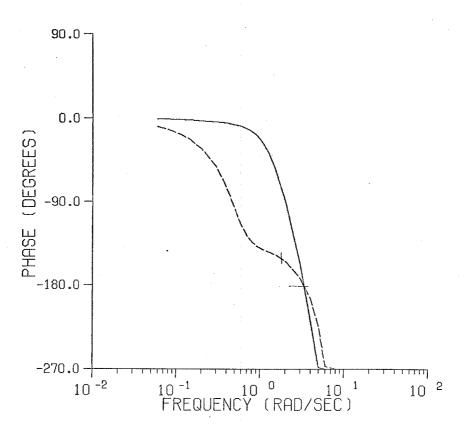


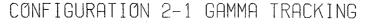
_____EQUIVALENT SINGLE PILOT FUNCTION _____GAMMA ERROR RESPONSE

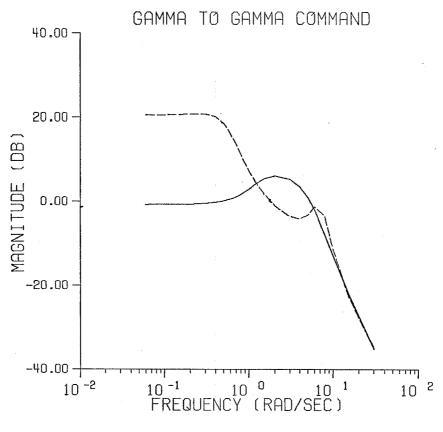


CONFIGURATION 1-1 GAMMA TRACKING

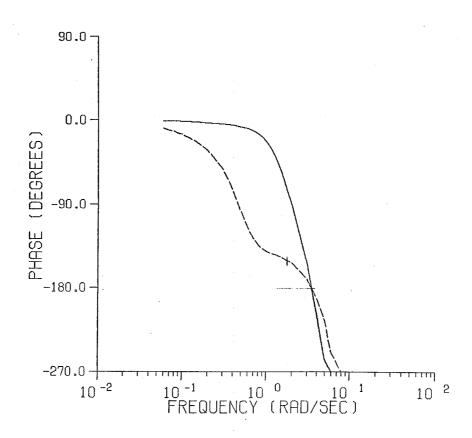


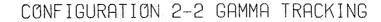


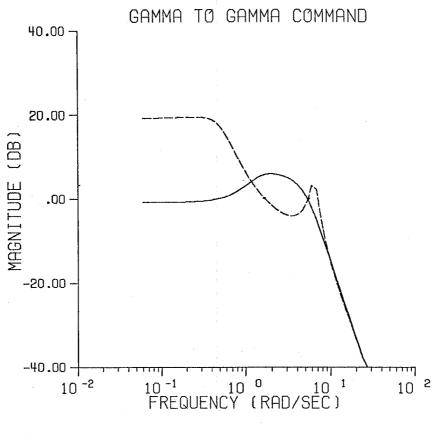




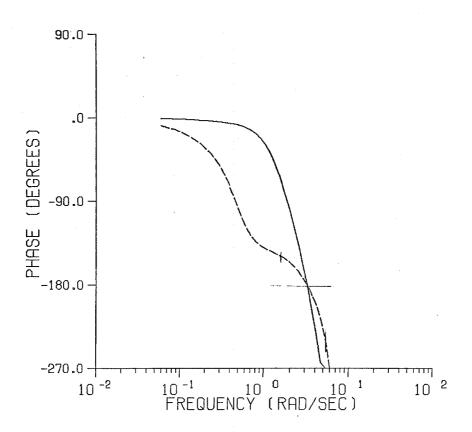
_____CLØSED LØØP RESPØNSE _____ØPEN LØØP RESPØNSE



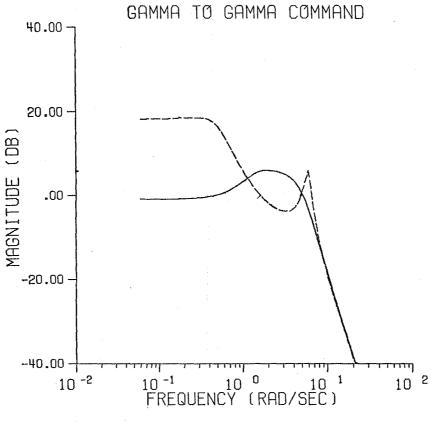




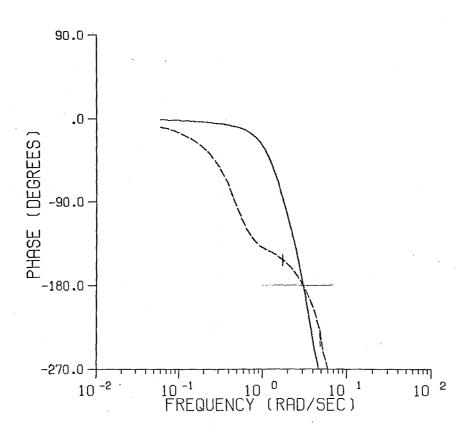
_____CLØSED LØØP RESPØNSE ______ØPEN LØØP RESPØNSE

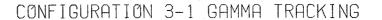


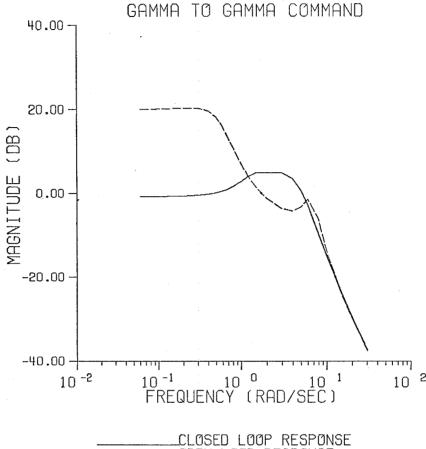




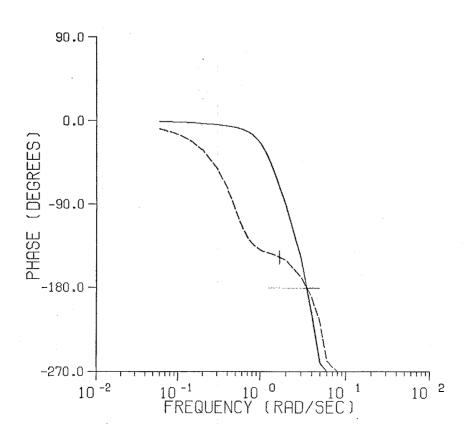
_____CLOSED LOOP RESPONSE



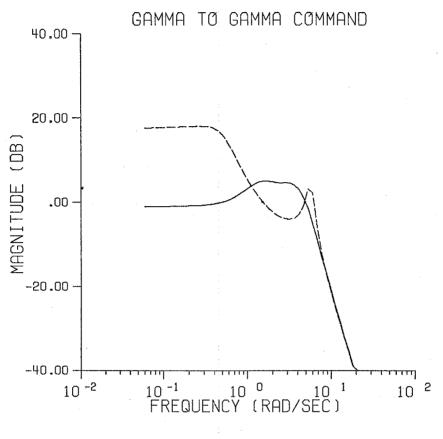




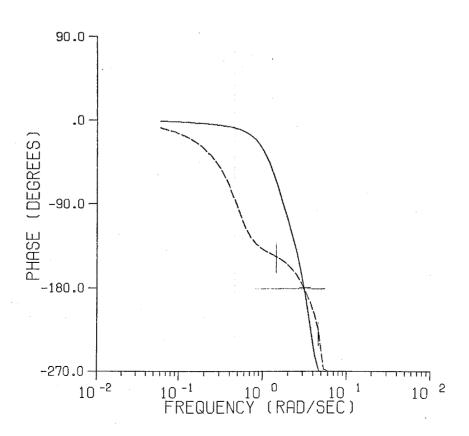
CLØSED LØØP RESPØNSE ØPEN LØØP RESPØNSE



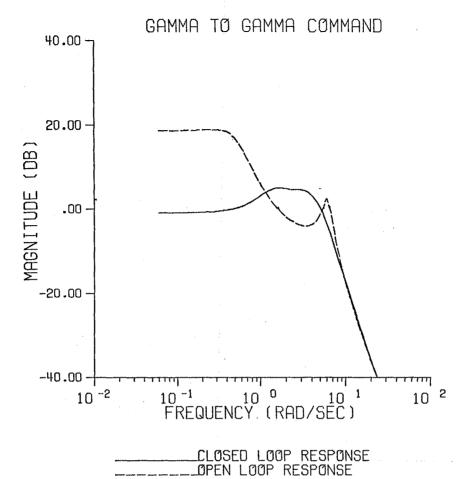
CONFIGURATION 3-3 GAMMA TRACKING

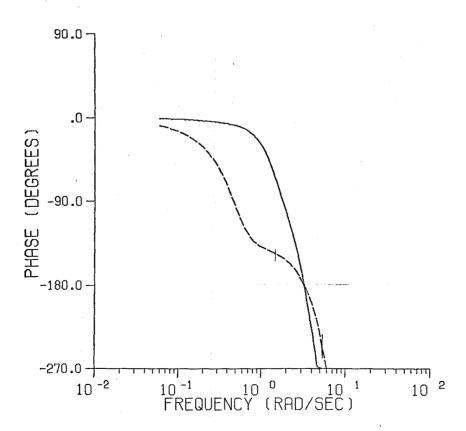


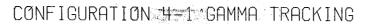
_____CLØSED LØØP RESPØNSE

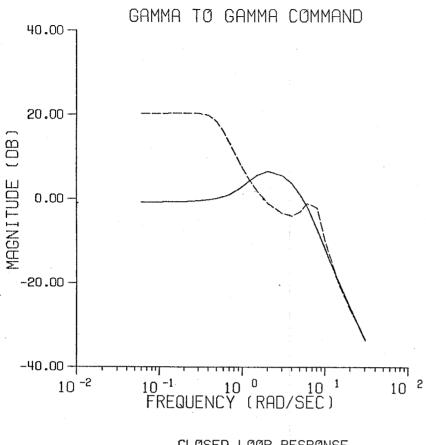




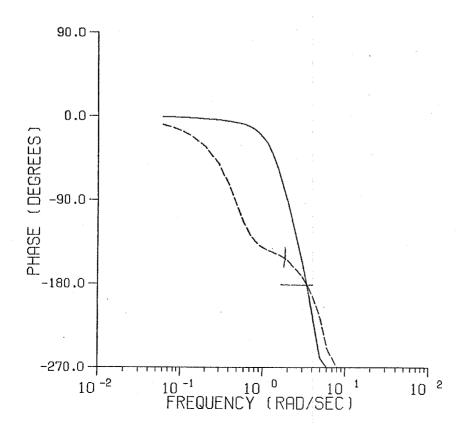


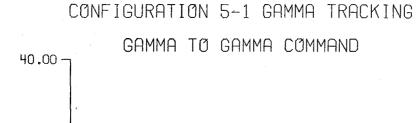


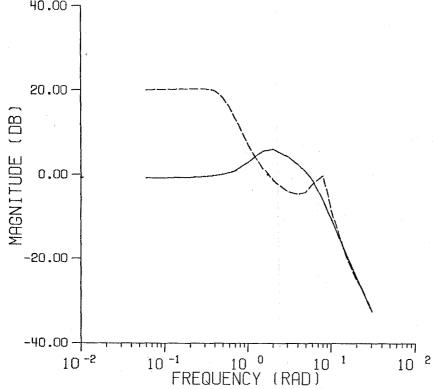


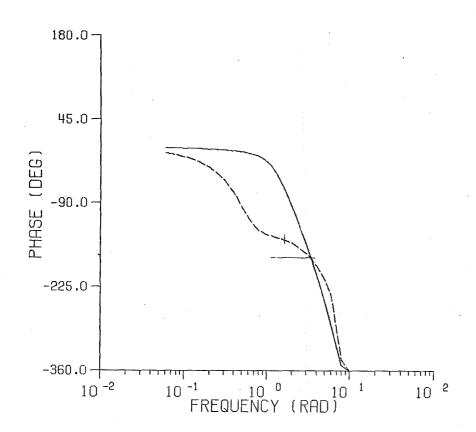


_____CLØSED LØØP RESPØNSE ______ØPEN LØØP RESPØNSE









ALTITUDE TRACKING

CONFIGURATION	SENSITIVITY (db)	SENSITIVITY (abs)		
2-1	.418	.747		
2-2	105	153		
2-3	2.281	3.925		
3-1	.039	.072		
3-2	.355	.639		
3-3	.526	.787		
4-1	1.953	3.166		
5-1	009	019		

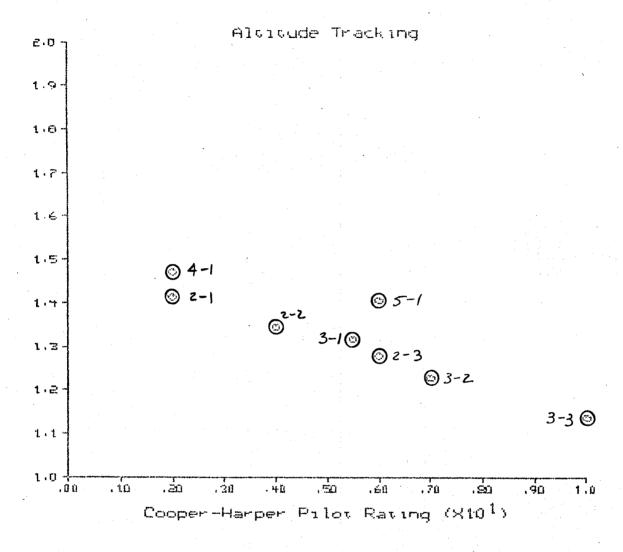
RESONANT PEAK

2-1	5.177
2-2	3.446
2-3	4.423
3-1	5.582
3-2	5.253
3-3	3.605
4-1	3.987
5-1	6.993

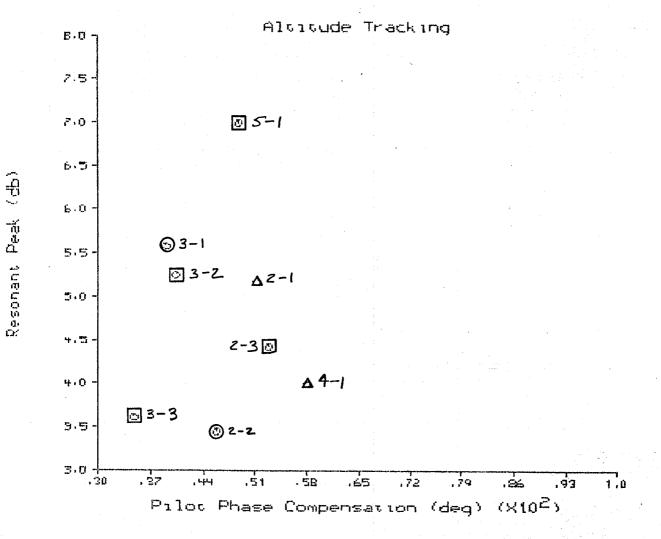
ALTITUDE TRACKING

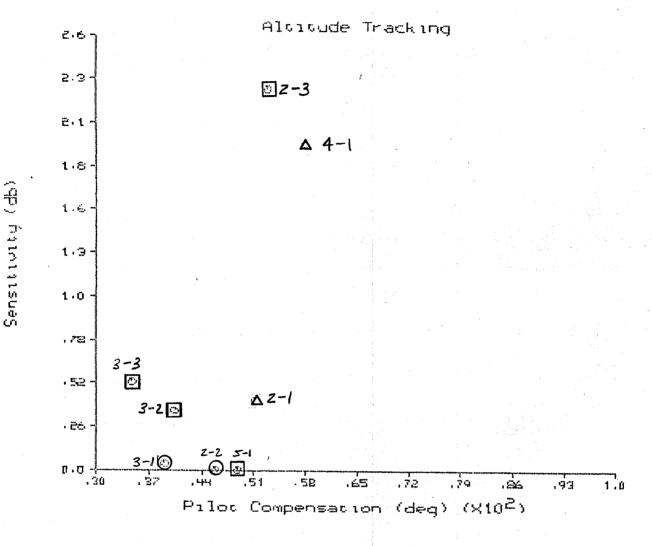
CONFIGURATION	PILOTS h _{ERROR} COMPENSATION)N	SINGLE PILOT	T.F. (Phase)
2-1	51.256 (deg)		104.311	(deg)
2-2	45.752		90.673	V
2-3	52.879		93.491	
3-1	39.026		53.449	N.
3-2	40.316		57.611	
3-3	34.689		68.201	
4-1	57.968		112.228	
5-1	48.737		53.474	
CONFIGURATION	BANDWITH (RAD/SEC)			
2-1	1.413	2		
2-2	1.344	4		
2-3	1.279	6		
3-1	1.317	5.5		
3-2	1.228	7		
3-3	1.136	10		
4-1	1.472	2		
5-1	1.406	6		

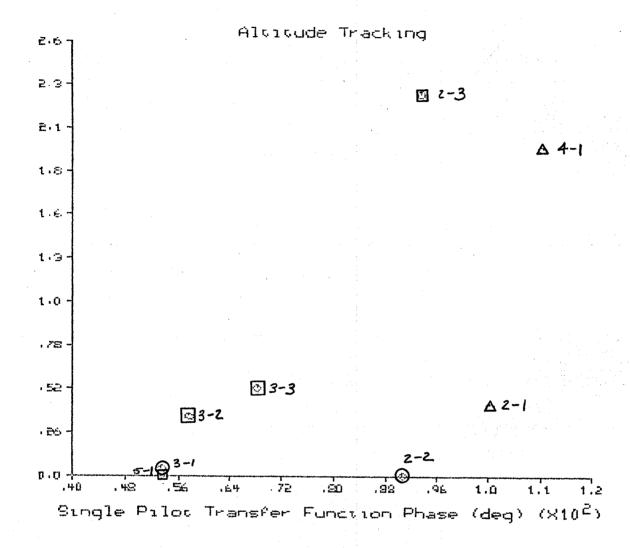
Note: Config. 1-1 did not come close enough to converge an altitude tracking to include.



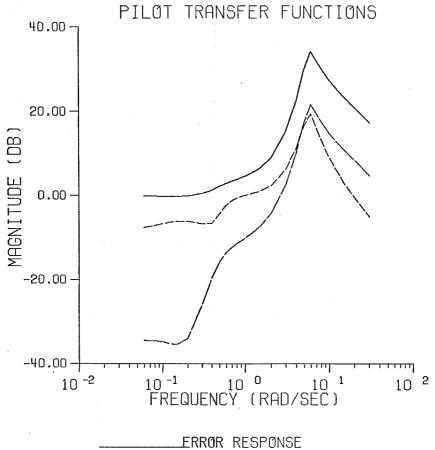
Bandwith (rad/sec)



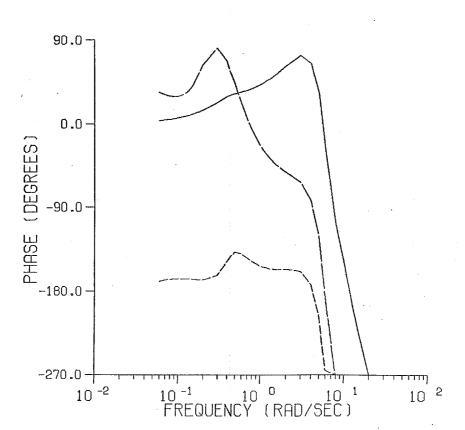




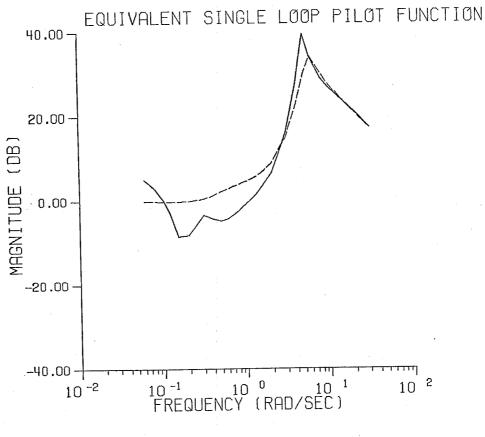
CONFIGURATION 2-1 ALTITUDE TRACKING



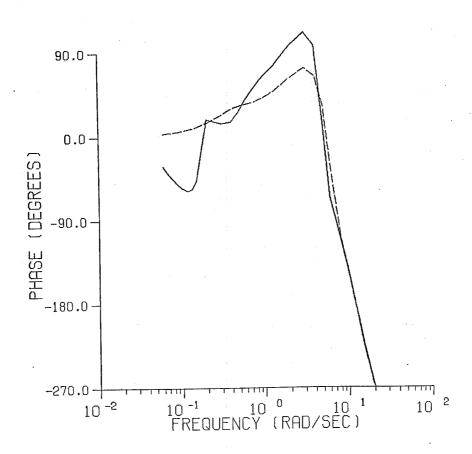
ERRØR RESPØNSE
THETA RESPØNSE
ALTITUDE RESPØNSE



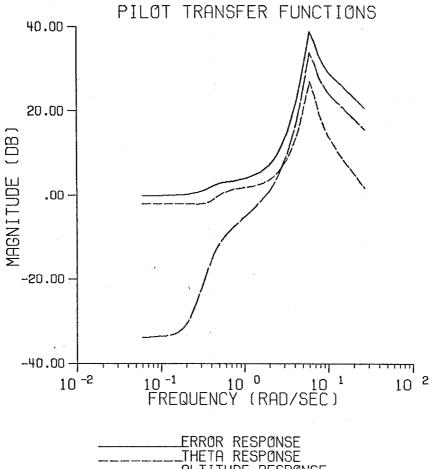




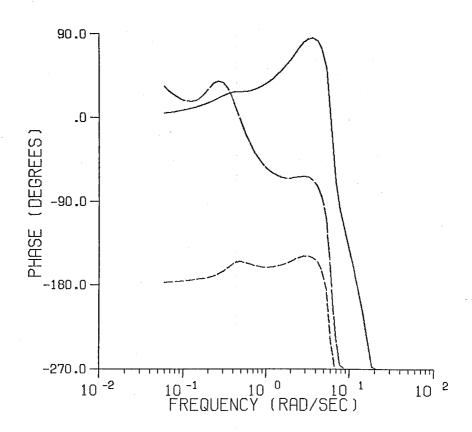
_____SINGLE PILÖT FUNCTIÖN _____ERRÖR CÖMPENSATIÖN



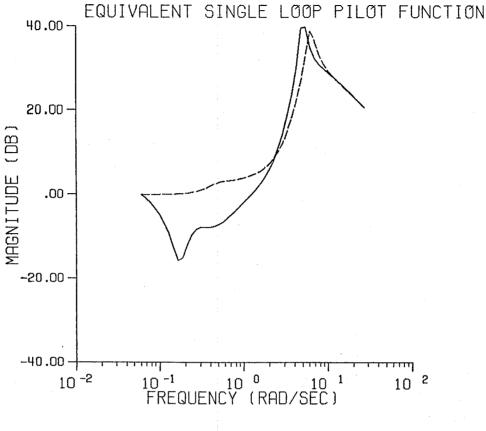
CONFIGURATION 2-2 ALTITUDE TRACKING



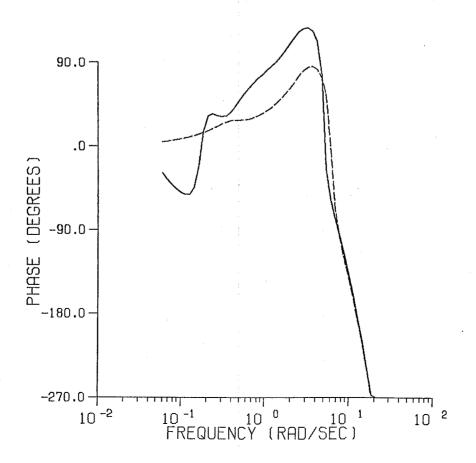
ERROR RESPONSE THETA RESPONSE ALTITUDE RESPONSE



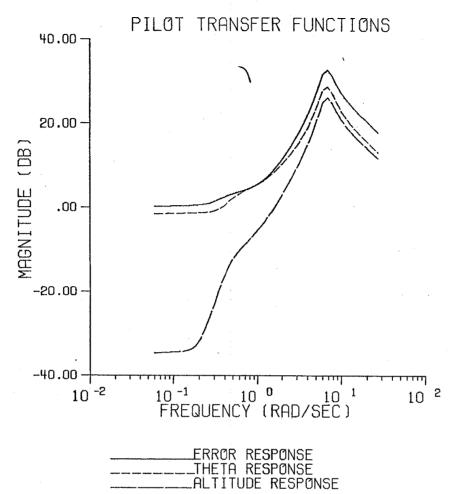


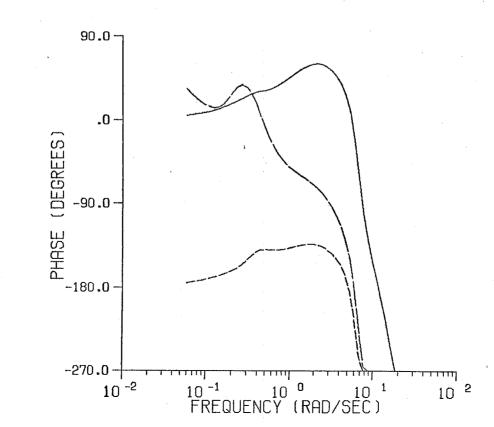


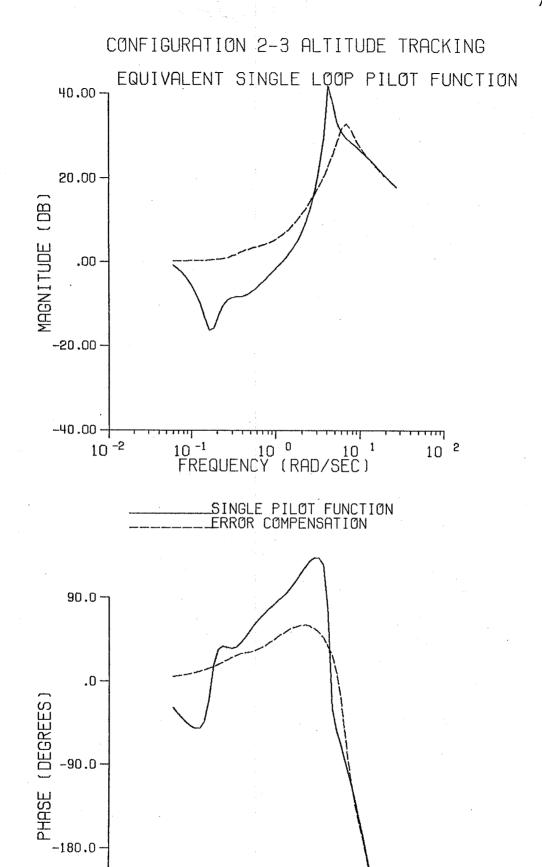
_____SINGLE PILOT FUNCTION
____ERROR COMPENSATION



CONFIGURATION 2-3 ALTITUDE TRACKING







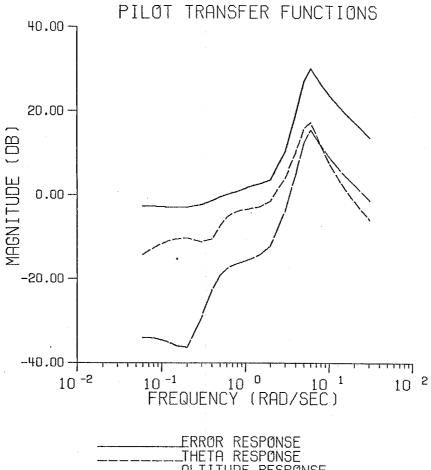
10⁻¹ 10⁰ 10¹ FREQUENCY (RAD/SEC)

10 ²

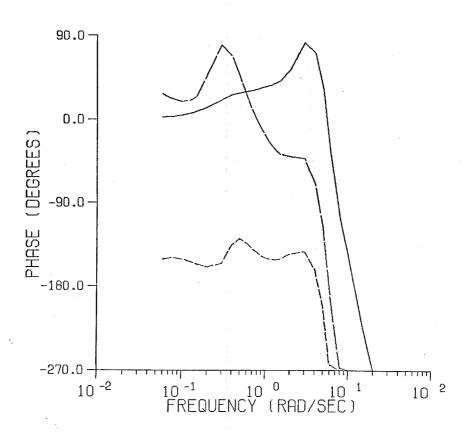
-270.0

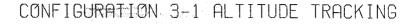
10 -2

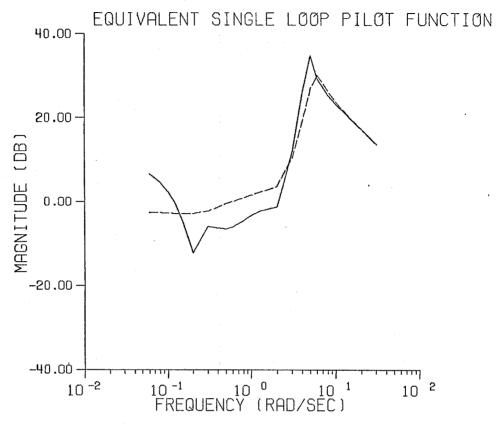
CONFIGURATION 3-1 ALTITUDE TRACKING



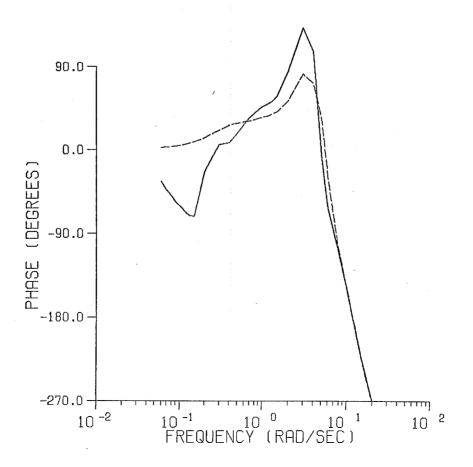
ERRØR RESPØNSE ITHETA RESPØNSE .ALTITUDE RESPØNSE



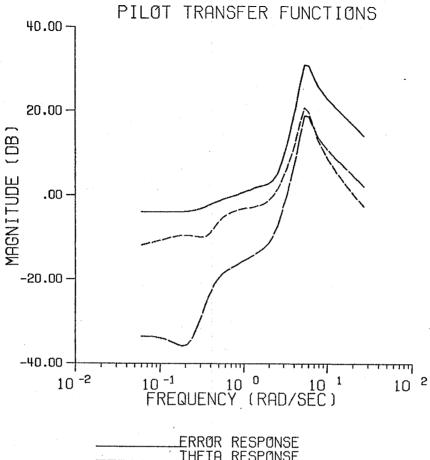




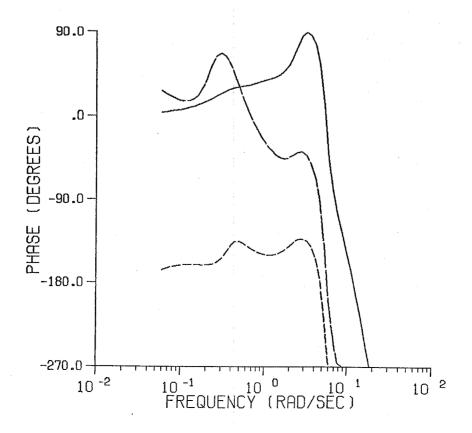
_____SINGLE PILOT FUNCTION _____ERROR COMPENSATION

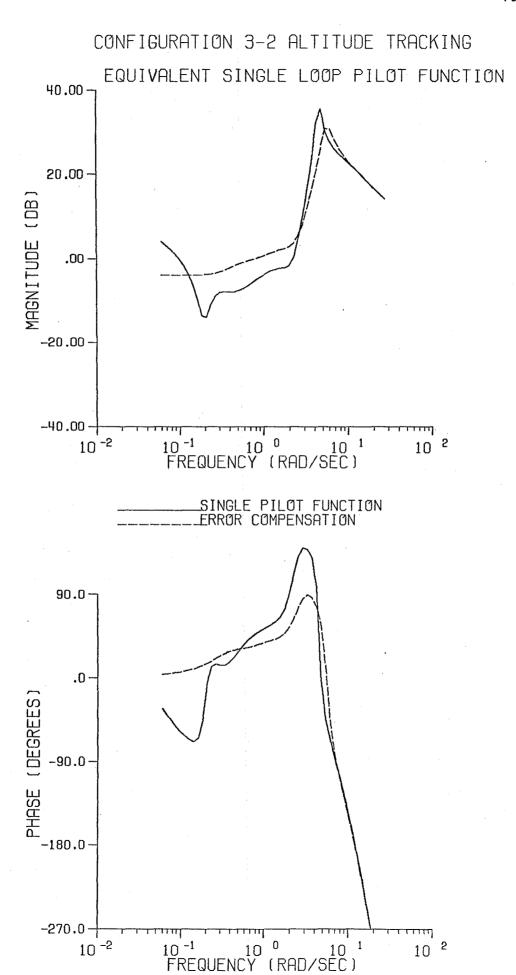


CONFIGURATION 3-2 ALTITUDE TRACKING

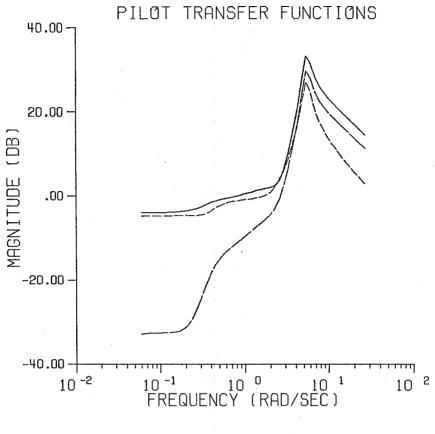


ERROR RESPONSE THETA RESPONSE ALTITUDE RESPONSE

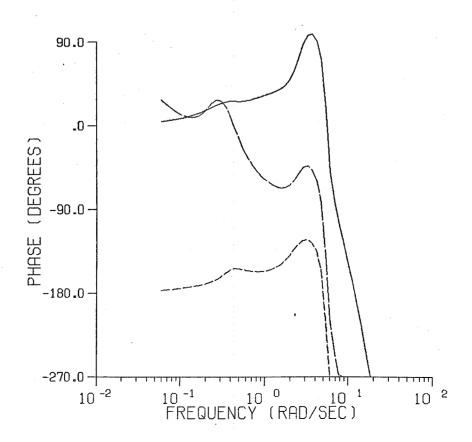


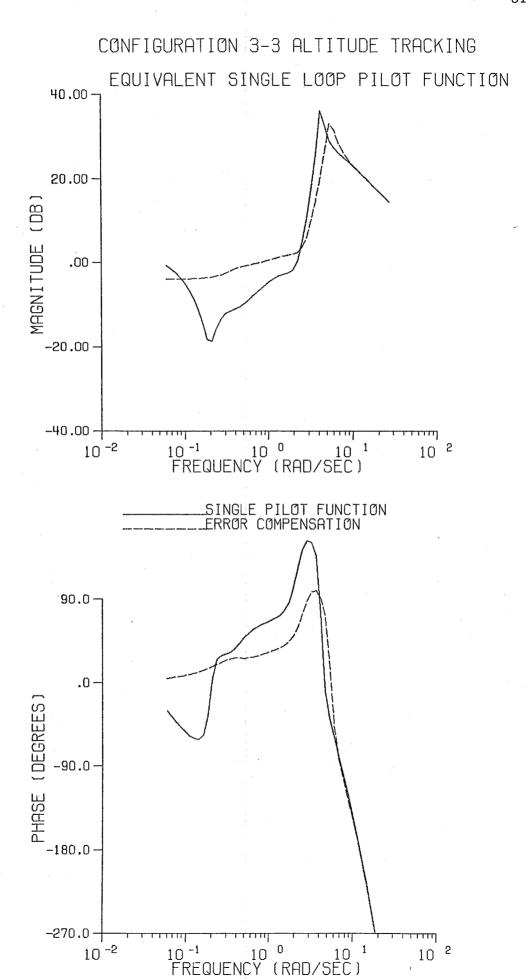


CONFIGURATION 3-3 ALTITUDE TRACKING

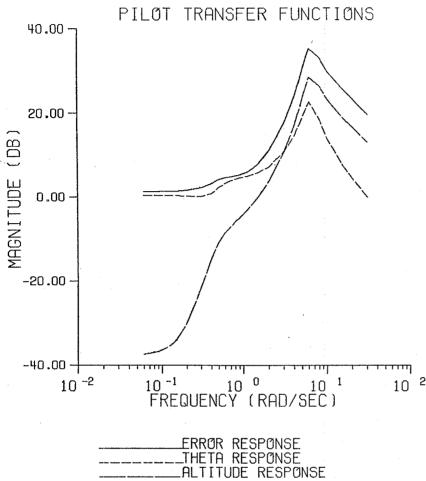


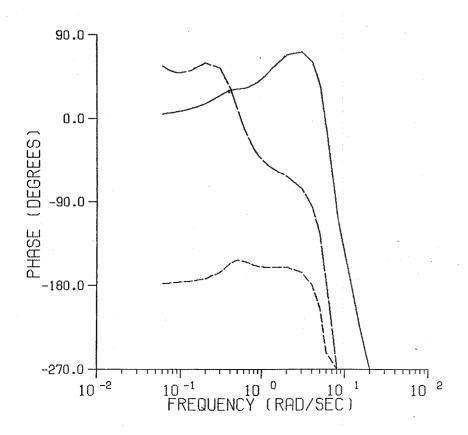
ERRÜR RESPÜNSE
THETA RESPÜNSE
ALTITUDE RESPÜNSE



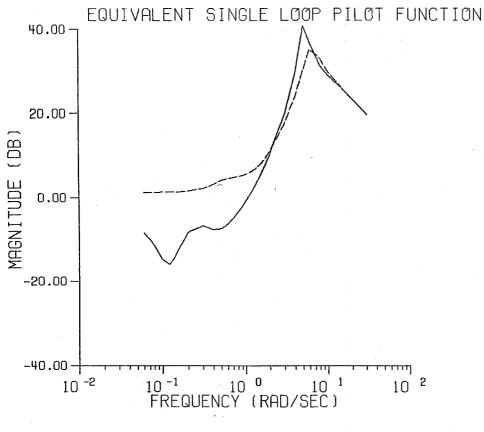


CONFIGURATION 4-1 ALTITUDE TRACKING

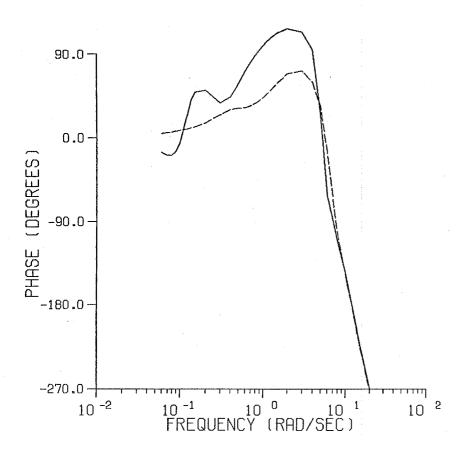




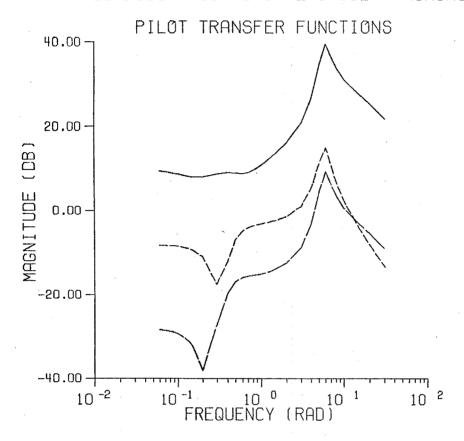


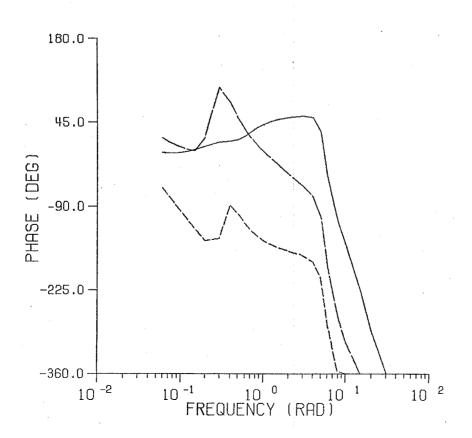


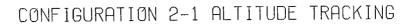
_____SINGLE PILÖT FUNCTIÖN ____ERRÖR CÖMPENSATIÖN

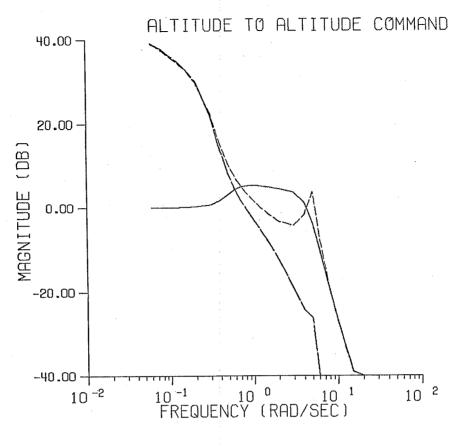


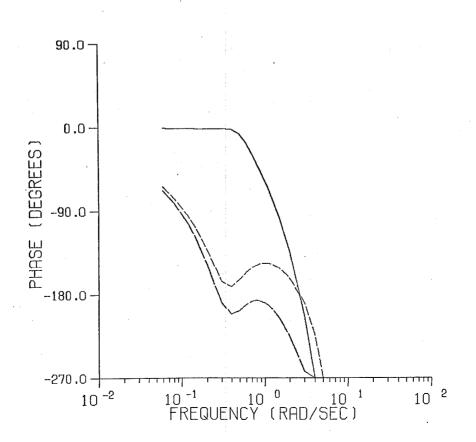
CONFIGURATION 5-1 ALTITUDE TRACKING

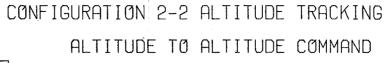


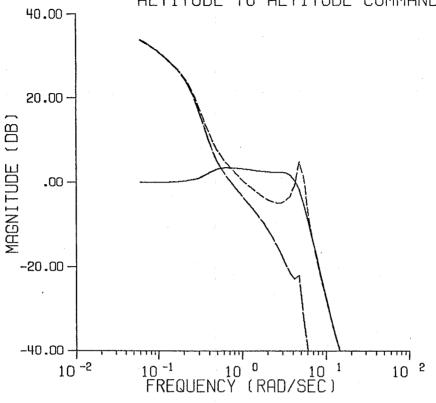




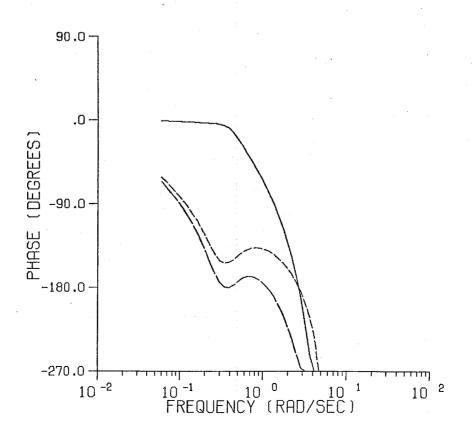


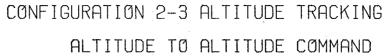


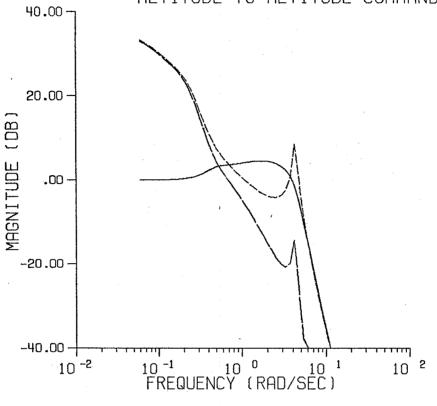




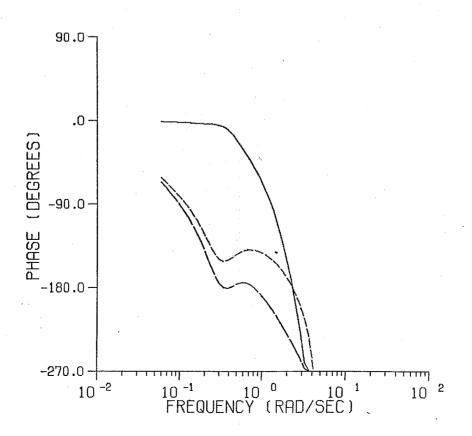
_____CLØSED LØOP ______OPEN LØOP _____ALTITUDE TØ STICK NØ ERRØR CØMPENSATIØN



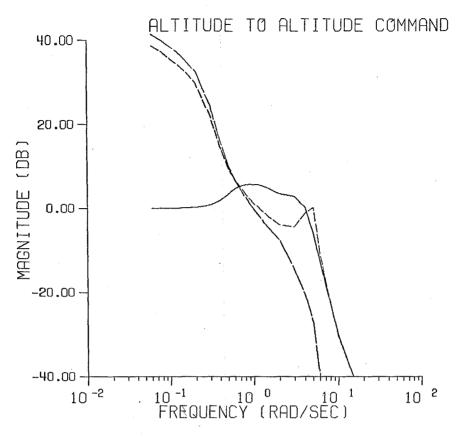




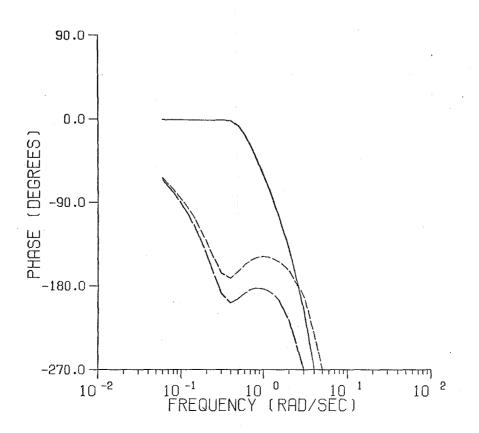
_____CLØSED LØØP _____ØPEN LØØP ____ALTITUDE TØ STICK NØ ERRØR CØMPENSATIØN



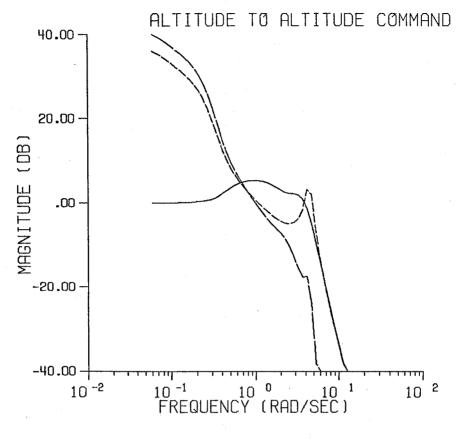




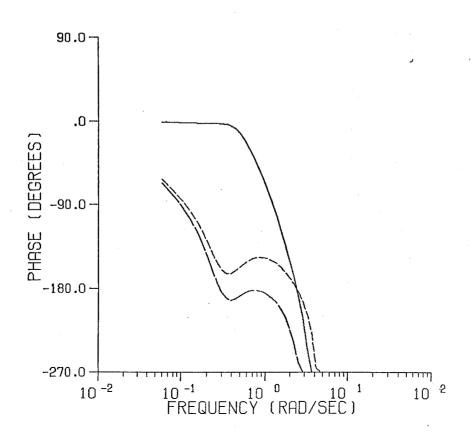
_____CLØSED LØØP
______ØPEN LØØP
_____ALTITUDE TØ STICK NØ ERRØR CØMPENSATIØN

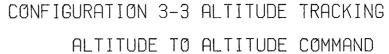


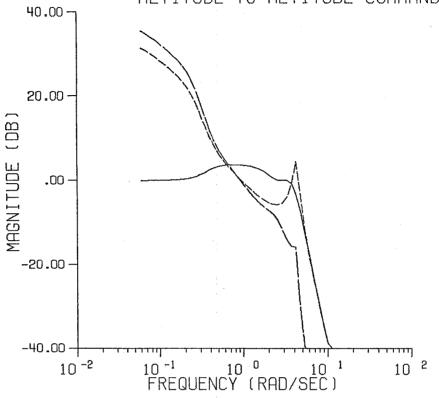




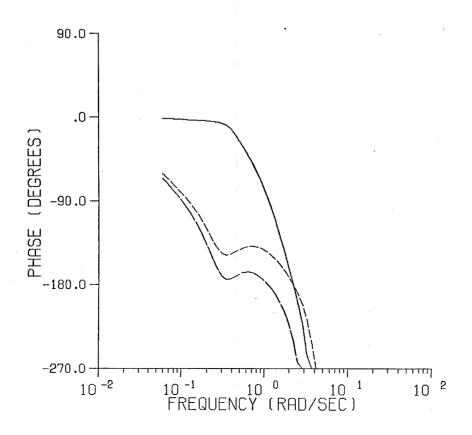
_____CLØSED LØØP ______ØPEN LØØP _____ALTITUDE TØ STICK NØ ERRØR CØMPENSATIØN

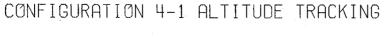


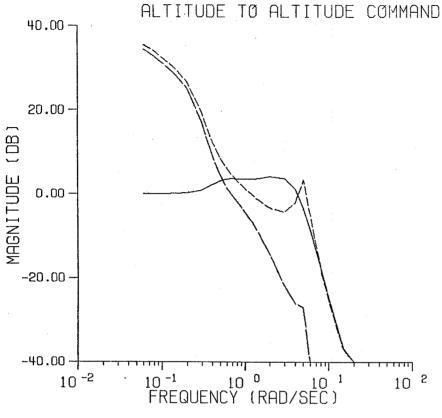




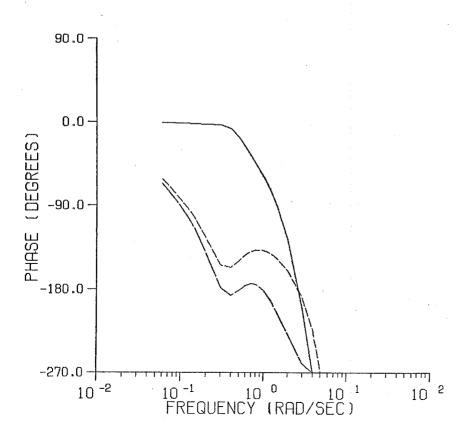
_____CLØSED LØØP _____ØPEN LØØP ____ALTITUDE TØ STICK NØ ERRØR CØMPENSATIØN

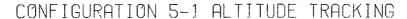


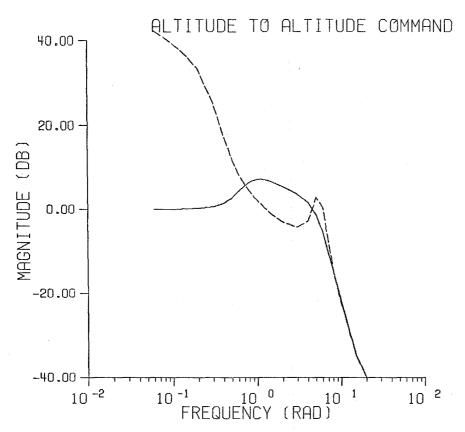


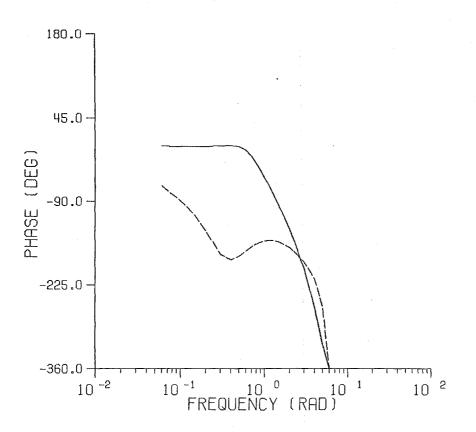


_____CLØSED LØØP ______ØPEN LØØP _____ALTITUDE TØ STICK NØ ERRØR CØMPENSATIØN





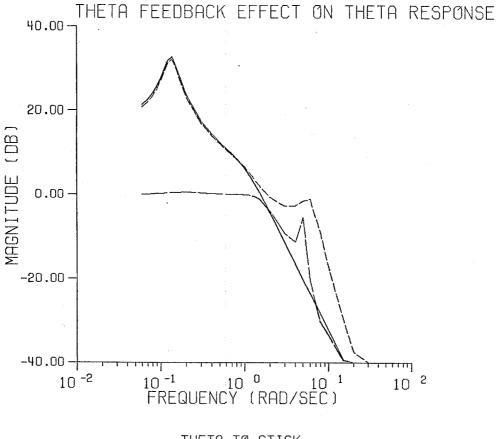




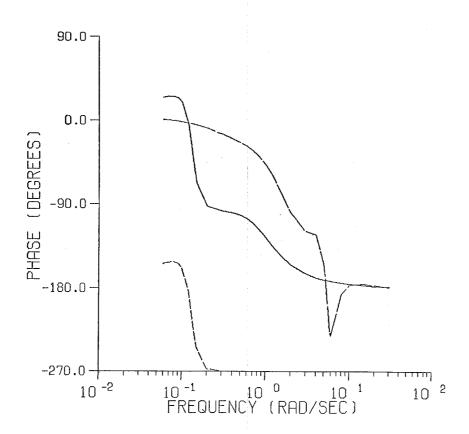
These plots show the effect of each of the pilots feed backs on the closed loop frequency response. i.e. It is an 'inside loop' out type of design showing

- \bigcirc The effect of \bigcirc feedback on the theta to stick response
- The effect of altitude feedback on altitude to stick response (with the inner theta loop closed)
- The effect of the feedforward pilot response to altitude error block on the open and finally closed loop frequency responses.
- Note: $\bigcirc{1}$ On the 'theta feedback effect...' plots closed loop is theta to stick with the pilots θ feedback loop closed.
 - 2 The #3 above is shown on the 'altitude to altitude command plots.' 'Altitude to stick no error comp' is all inner loops closed with no pilot response to altitude error block included. 'Open loop' is then with this included.

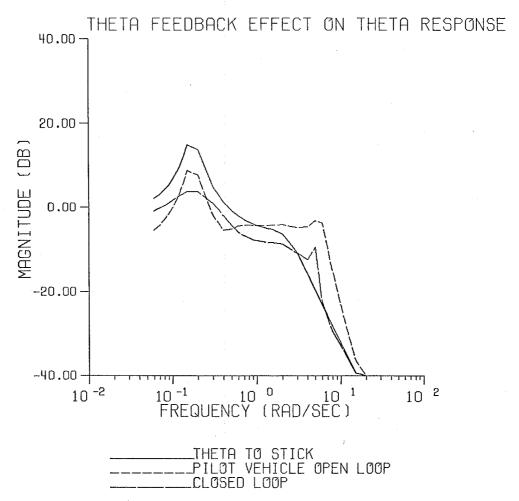


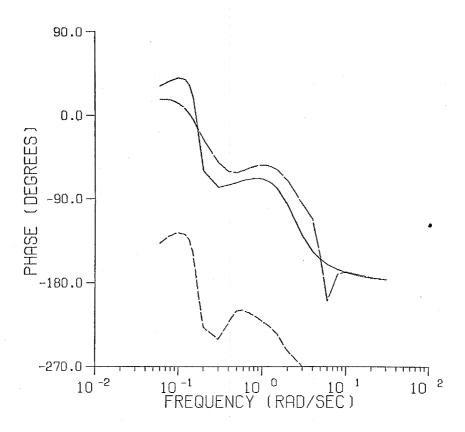


THETA TO STICK
PILOT VEHICLE OPEN LOOP
CLOSED LOOP

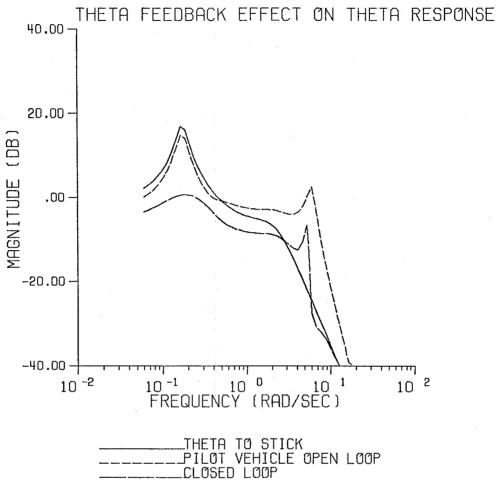


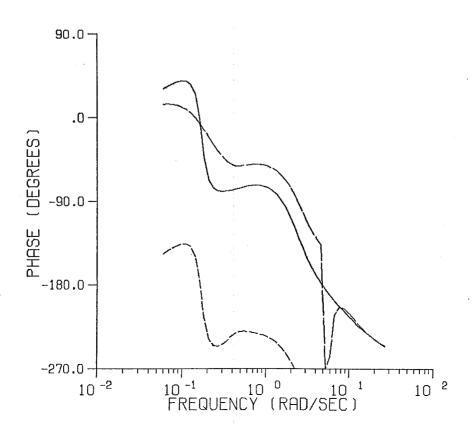




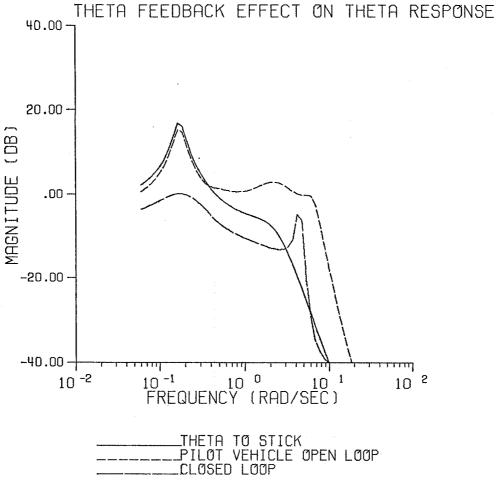


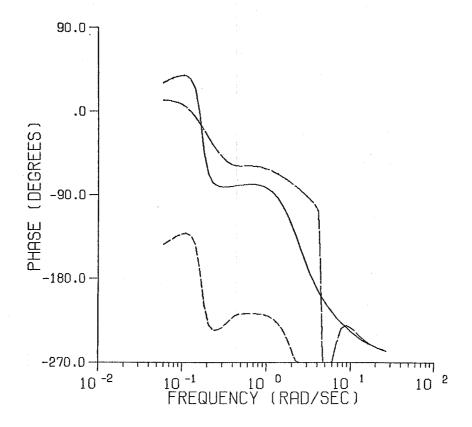




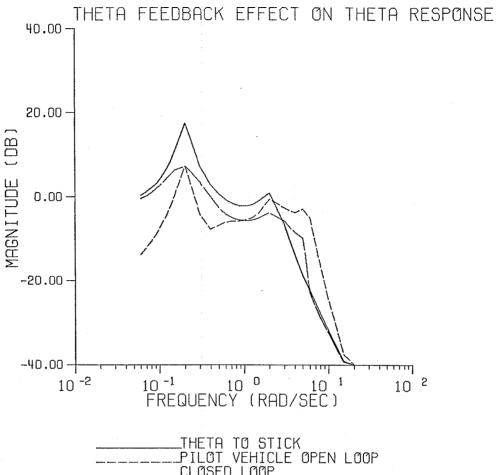




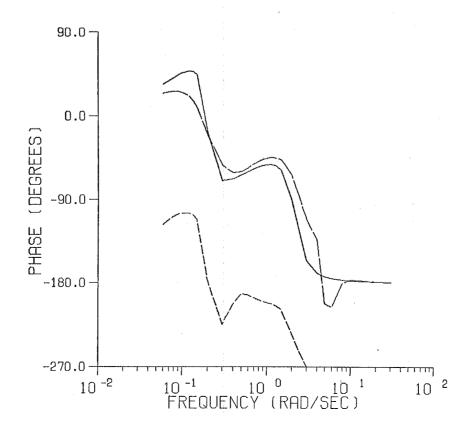


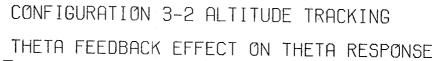


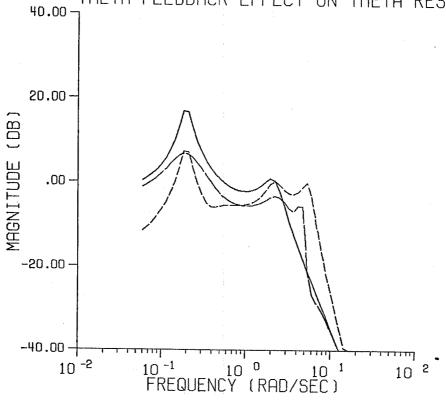




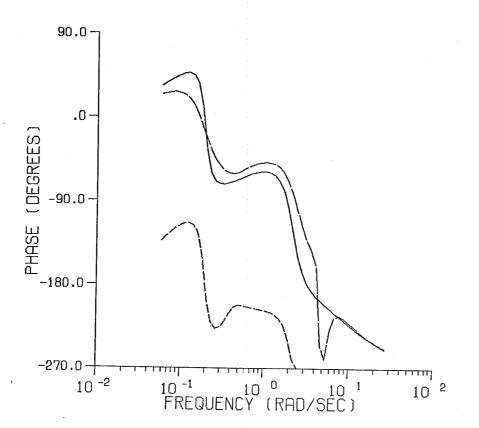
THETA TO STICK PILOT VEHICLE OPEN LOOP CLOSED LOOP

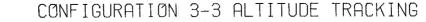


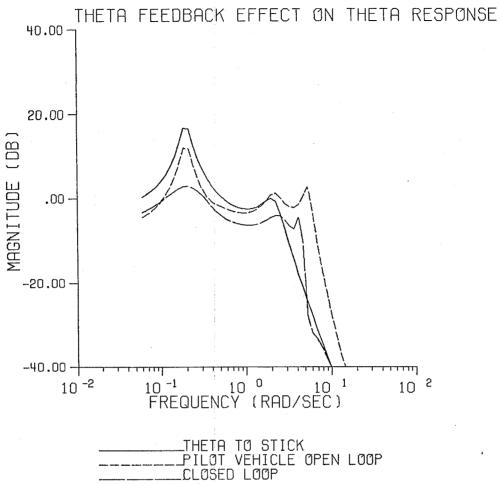


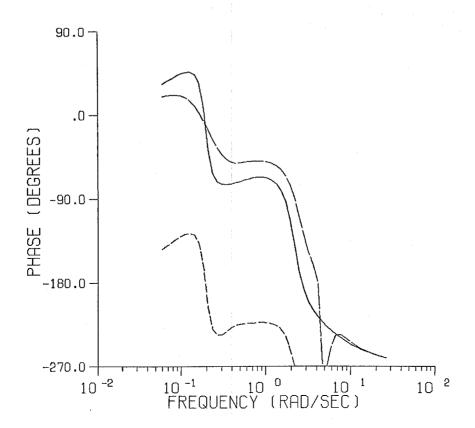


THETA TO STICK
PILOT VEHICLE OPEN LOOP
CLOSED LOOP

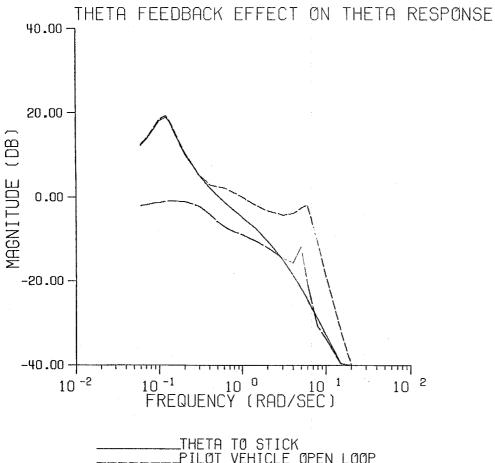




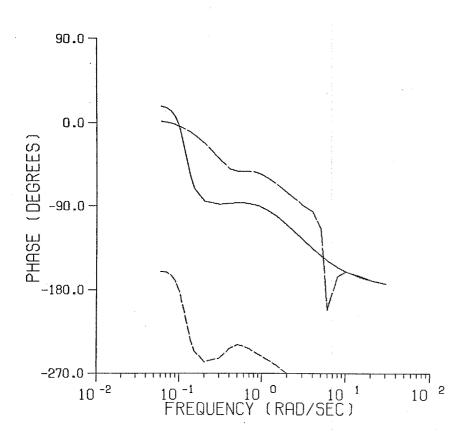




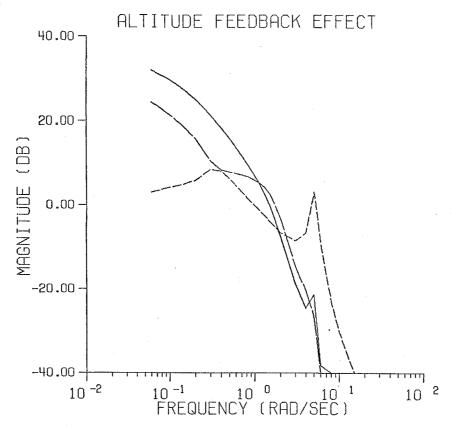




_THETA TØ STICK _PILØT VEHICLE ØPEN LØØP _CLØSED LØØP



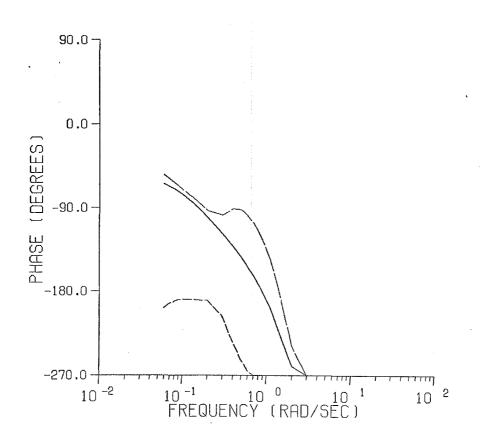
CONFIGURATION 1-1 ALTITUDE TRACKING



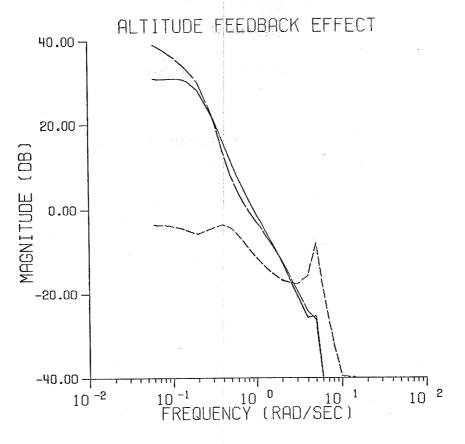
ALTITUDE TÖ STICK WITH THETA FEEDBACK

DPEN LÖÖP PILÖT VEHICLE

CLÖSED LÖÖP ALTITUDE TÖ STICK



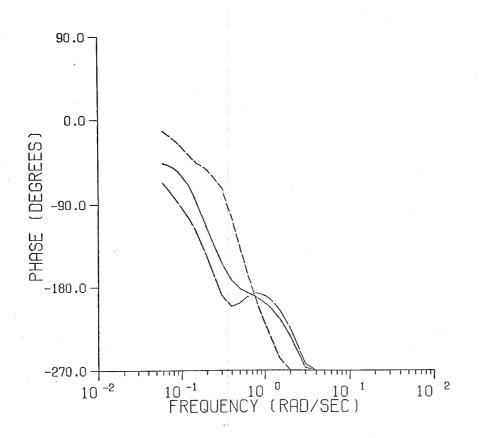




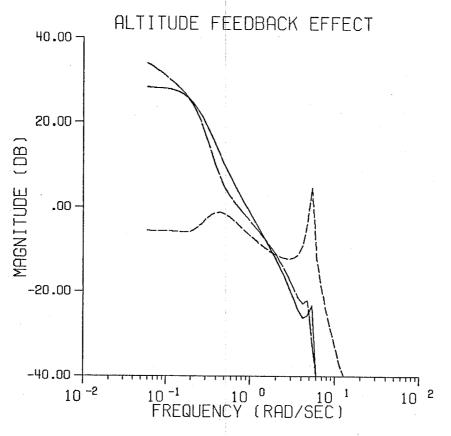
ALTITUDE TÖ STICK WITH THETA FEEDBACK

ØPEN LÖÖP PILÖT VEHICLE

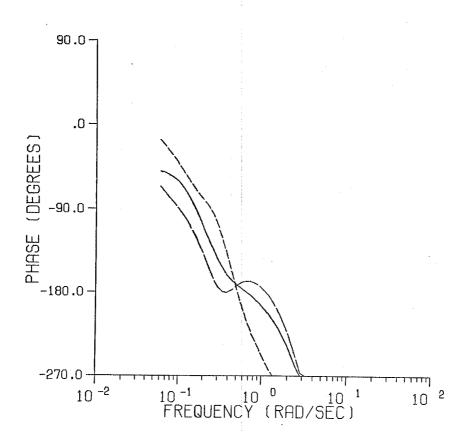
CLÖSED LÖÖP ALTITUDE TÖ STICK



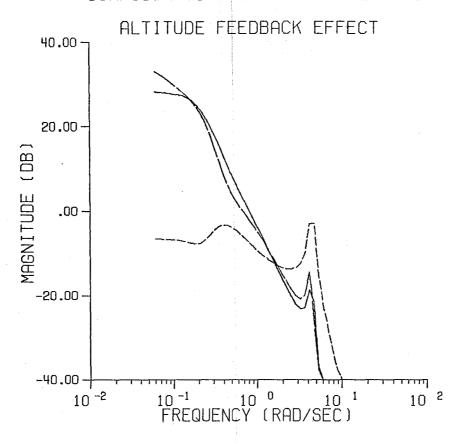




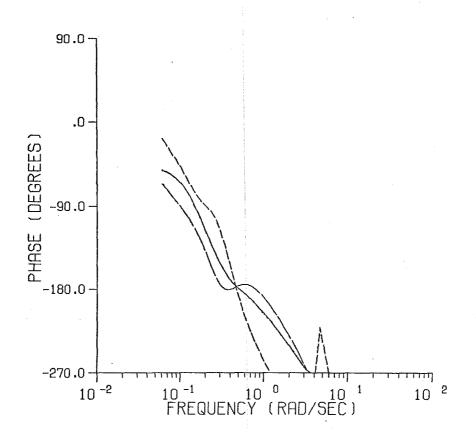
_____ALTITUDE TÖ STICK WITH THETA FEEDBACK ______OPEN LÖÖP PILÖT VEHICLE ____CLÖSED LÖÖP ALTITUDE TÖ STICK



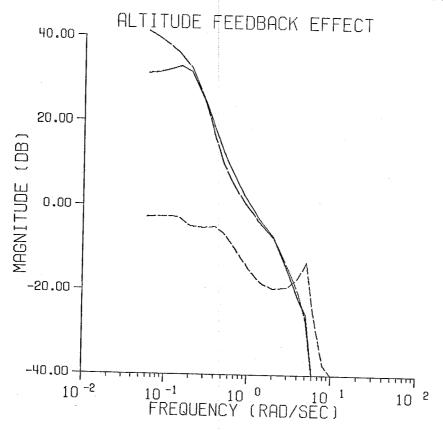


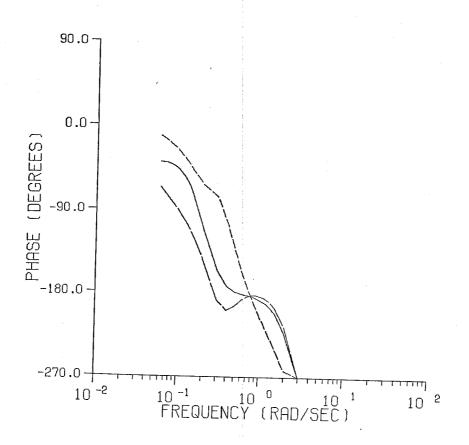


_____ALTITUDE TÖ STICK WITH THETA FEEDBACK
_____OPEN LÖÖP PILÖT VEHICLE
____CLÖSED LÖÖP ALTITUDE TÖ STICK

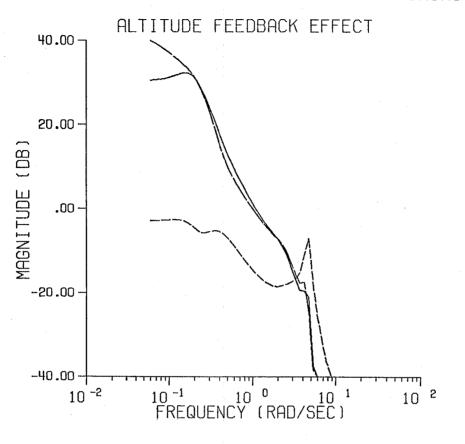




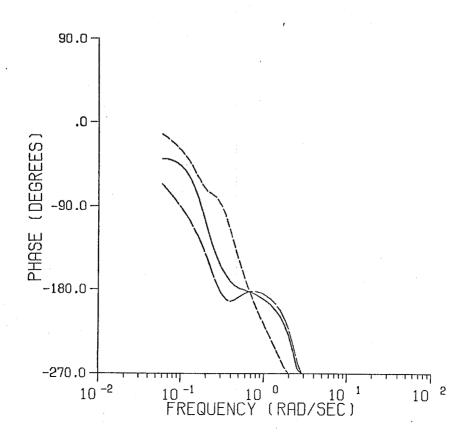




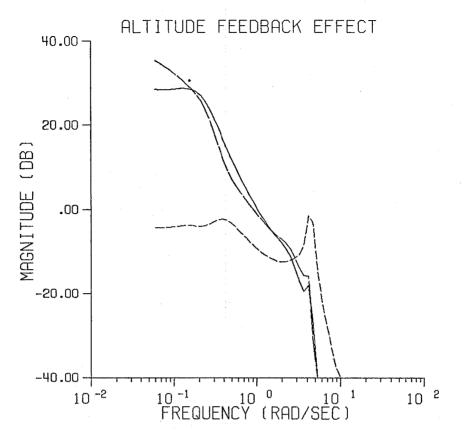
CONFIGURATION 3-2 ALTITUDE TRACKING



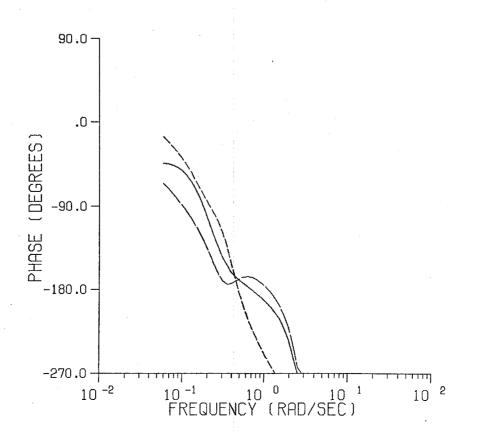
_____ALTITUDE TÖ STICK WITH THETA FEEDBACK
______OPEN LÖÖP PILÖT VEHICLE
_____CLÖSED LÖÖP ALTITUDE TÖ STICK



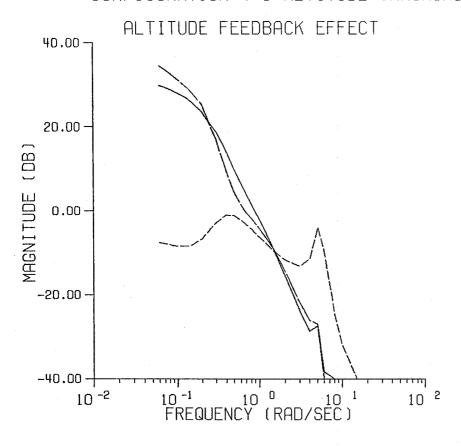
CONFIGURATION 3-3 ALTITUDE TRACKING



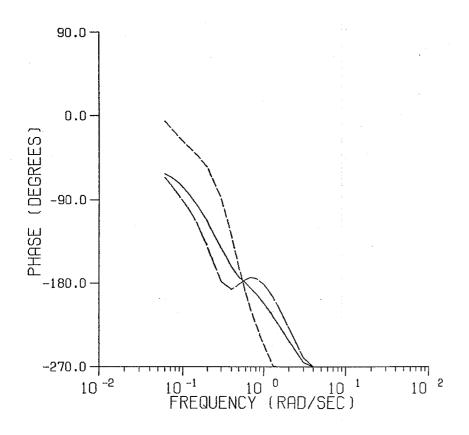
_____ALTITUDE TO STICK WITH THETA FEEDBACK
_____OPEN LOOP PILOT VEHICLE
____CLOSED LOOP ALTITUDE TO STICK



CONFIGURATION 4-1 ALTITUDE TRACKING



_____ALTITUDE TÖ STICK WITH THETA FEEDBACK
______BPEN LÖÖP PILÖT VEHICLE
_____CLÖSED LÖÖP ALTITUDE TÖ STICK



These plots are the 'STI Type' theta command to altitude error responses.

The dashed 'ignore altitude...' plots are there just for curiousity to see the effect of moving the pilots response to altitude block has on the frequency response.

dashed plot =
$$(\frac{+P_{h\varepsilon}}{-P_{\theta}})$$

This ignores P_h block

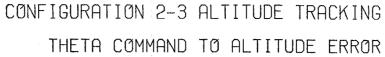
solid plot =
$$\frac{P_{h\epsilon}}{P_{\theta}}$$
 (G₂)

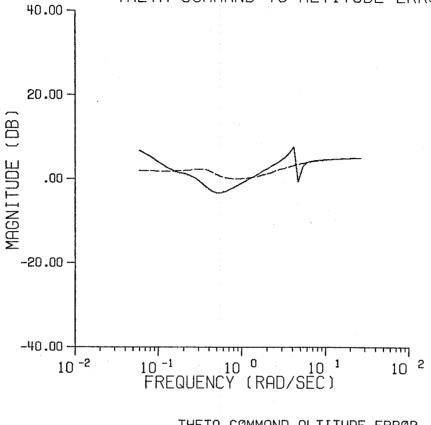
This includes Ph block.

$$G_2 \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \frac{H_{\theta}}{1 - (-\frac{P_h}{P_{\theta}}) H_{\theta} (\frac{h}{\theta})}$$

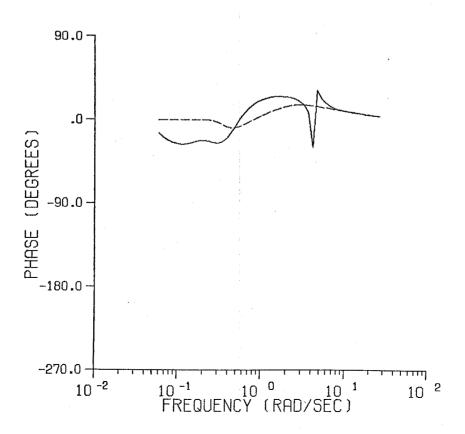
$$G_{2} \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \frac{H_{\theta}}{1 - (-\frac{P_{h}}{P_{\theta}}) H_{\theta} (\frac{h}{\theta})}$$

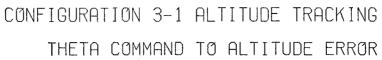
$$H_{\theta} \stackrel{\triangle}{=} (-\frac{1}{P_{\theta}}) (\frac{-P_{\theta} (\frac{\theta}{\delta})}{1 + (-P_{\theta}) (\frac{\theta}{\delta})})$$

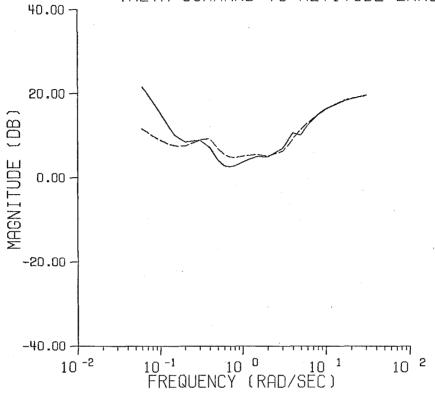




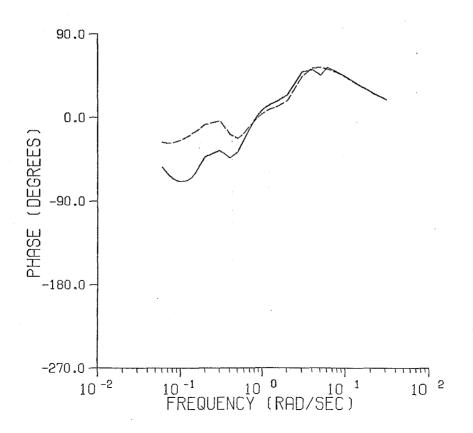
_____THETA COMMAND-ALTITUDE ERROR



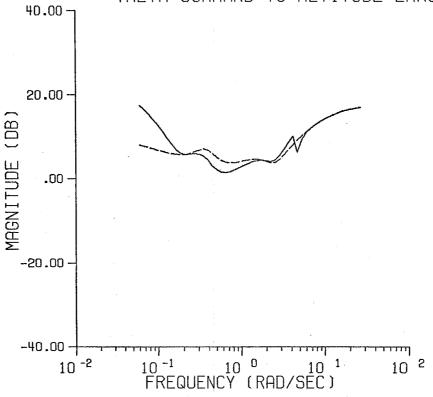




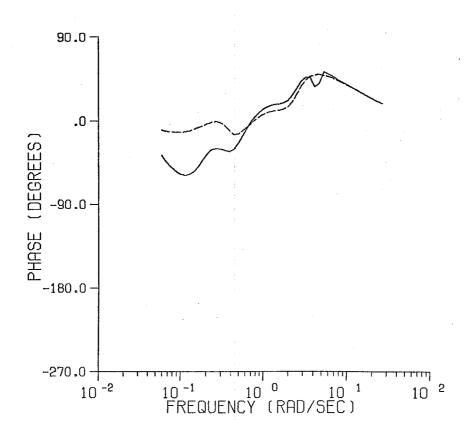
_____THETA COMMAND-ALTITUDE ERROR _____IGNORE ALTITUDE FEEDBACK



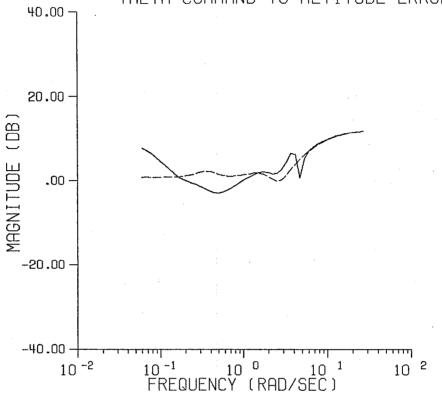
CONFIGURATION 3-2 ALTITUDE TRACKING THETA COMMAND TO ALTITUDE ERROR



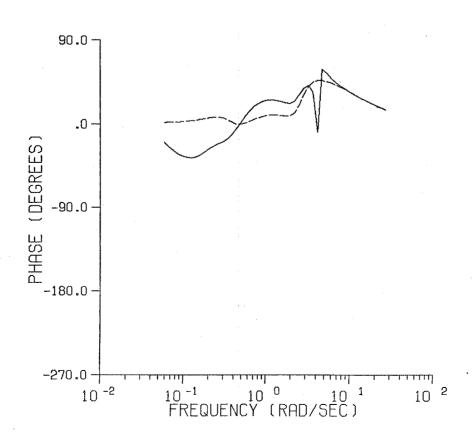
_____THETA COMMAND-ALTITUDE ERROR
_____IGNORE ALTITUDE FEEDBACK



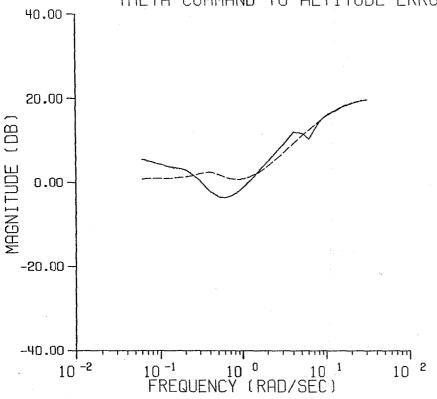
CONFIGURATION 3-3 ALTITUDE TRACKING THETA COMMAND TO ALTITUDE ERROR



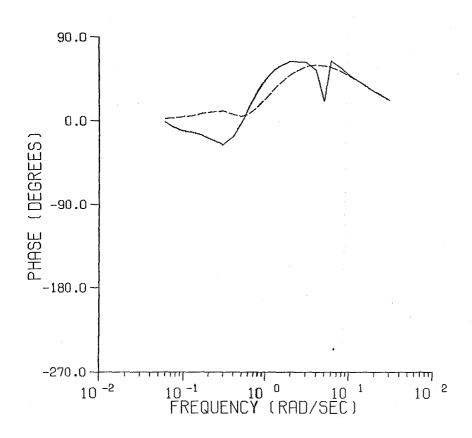
_____THETA COMMAND-ALTITUDE ERROR

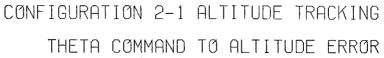


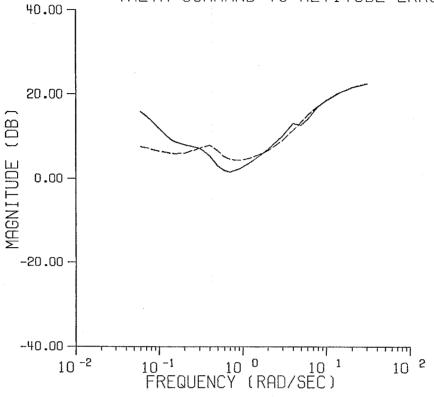
CONFIGURATION 4-1 ALTITUDE TRACKING THETA COMMAND TO ALTITUDE ERROR



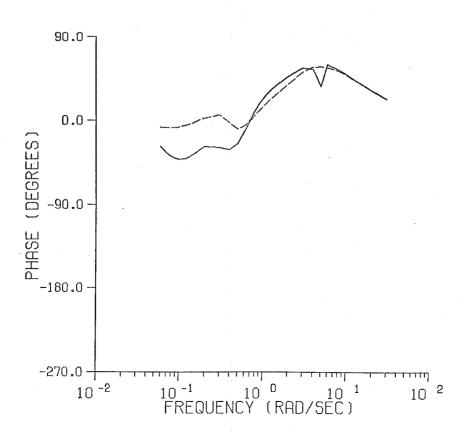
_____THETA COMMAND-ALTITUDE ERROR ____IGNORE ALTITUDE FEEDBACK



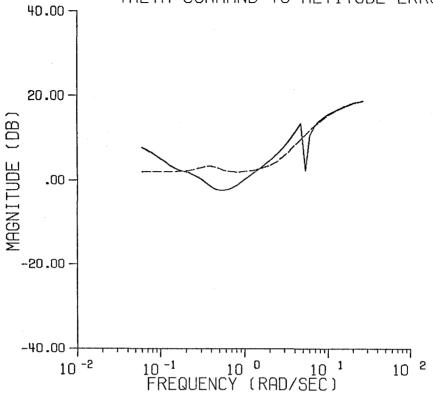




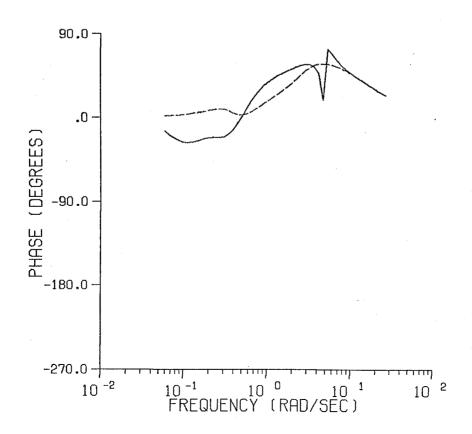
_____THETA COMMAND-ALTITUDE ERROR _____IGNORE ALTITUDE FEEDBACK



CONFIGURATION 2-2 ALTITUDE TRACKING
THETA COMMAND TO ALTITUDE ERROR

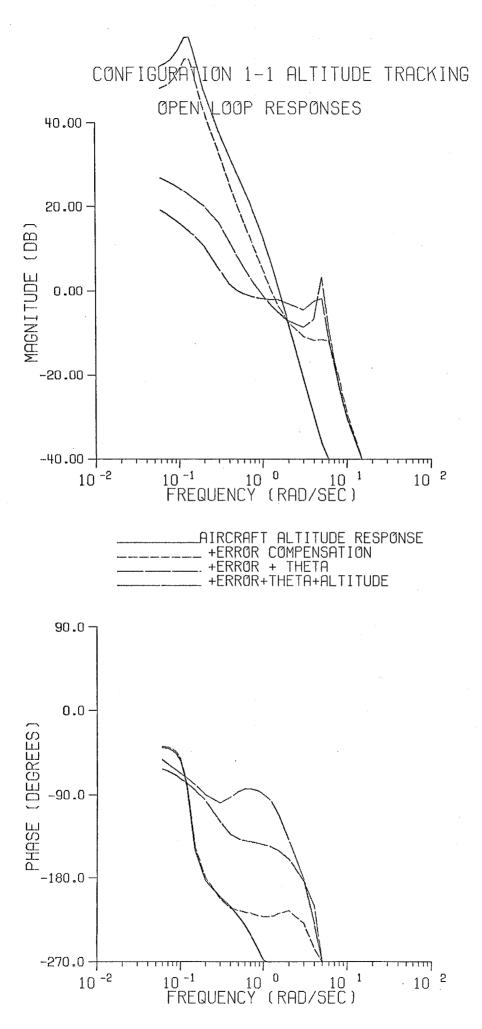


THETA COMMAND-ALTITUDE ERROR
LIGNORE ALTITUDE FEEDBACK

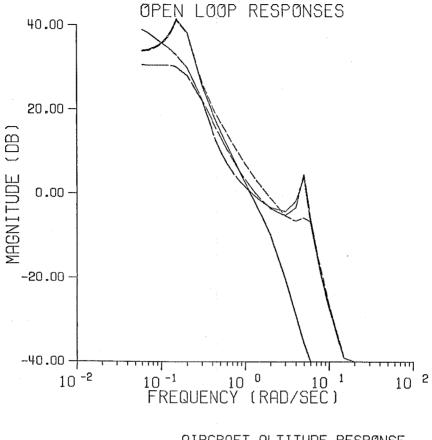


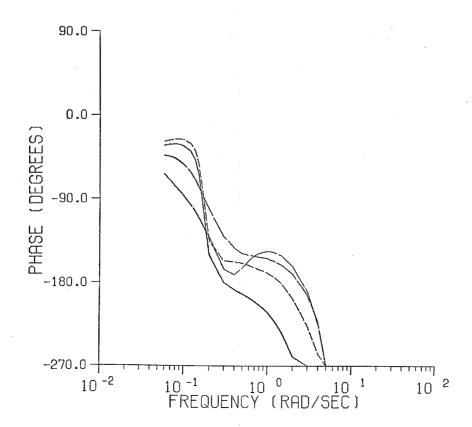
These plots are nearly worthless because of how 'complex' they are - but they show the effect of each pilot feedback on the open loop system response - (i.e. from the outer loop in).

- $\begin{cases} \text{'+ error compensation' means open loop aircraft h/δ with the $P_{h\epsilon}$ block in cascade. }$
- + error + theta' means above with the inner theta pilot feedback loop closed.
- '+ error + θ + altitude' means above with additionally the pilots altitude feedback loop closed.

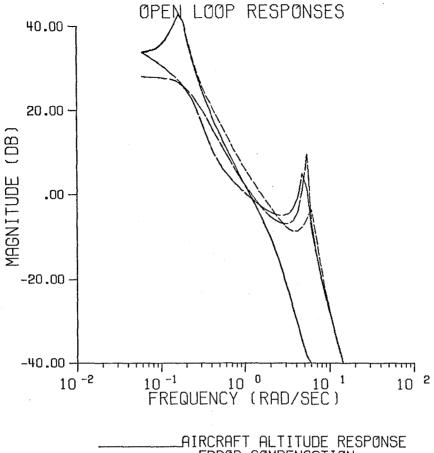


CONFIGURATION 2-1 ALTITUDE TRACKING

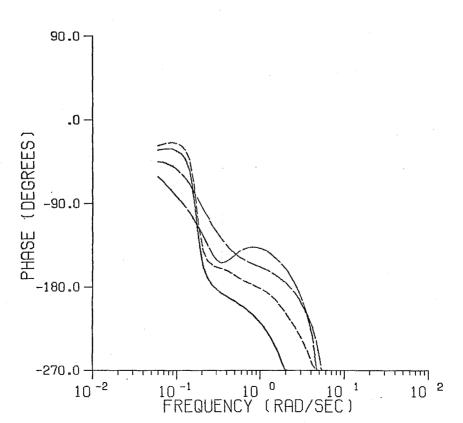




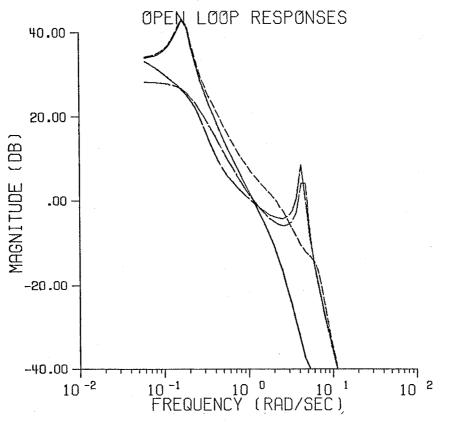
CONFIGURATION 2-2 ALTITUDE TRACKING



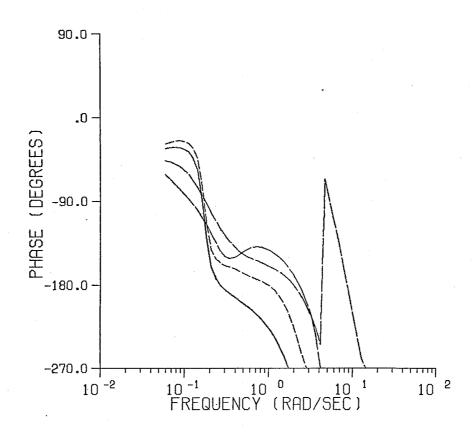
____AIRCRAFT ALTITUDE RESPONSE _____ +ERROR COMPENSATION _____ +ERROR + THETA _____ +ERROR+THETA+ALTITUDE



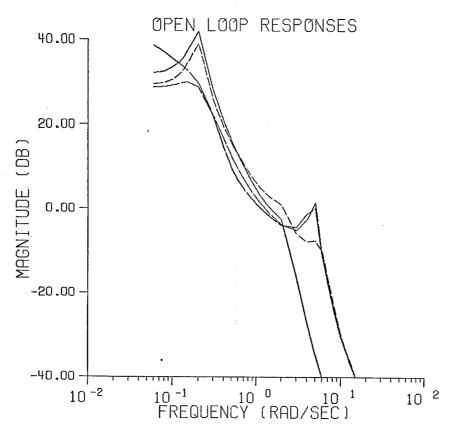
CONFIGURATION 2-3 ALTITUDE TRACKING



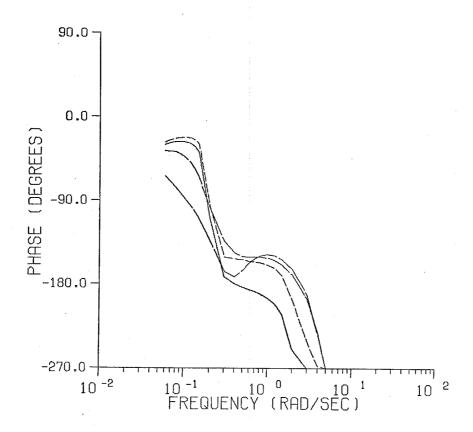
_____AIRCRAFT ALTITUDE RESPØNSE ______+ERRØR CØMPENSATIØN _____+ERRØR + THETA _____+ERRØR+THETA+ALTITUDE



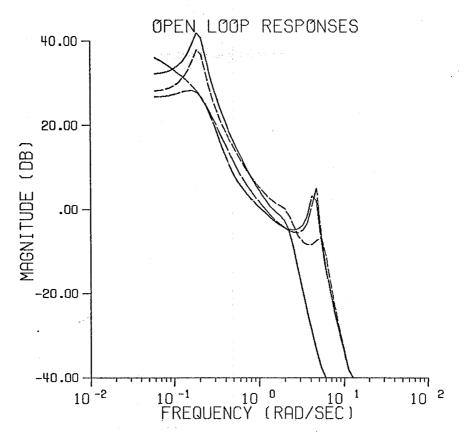
CONFIGURATION 3-1 ALTITUDE TRACKING



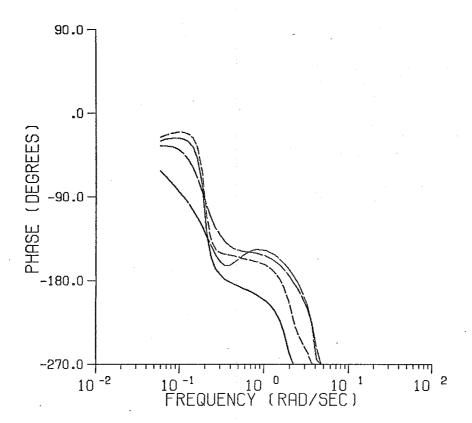
_____AIRCRAFT ALTITUDE RESPONSE _____ +ERROR COMPENSATION ____ +ERROR + THETA ____ +ERROR+THETA+ALTITUDE



CONFIGURATION 3-2 ALTITUDE TRACKING

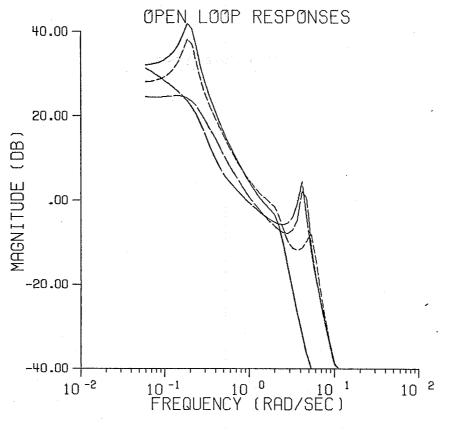


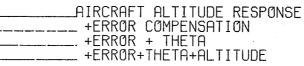
_____AIRCRAFT ALTITUDE RESPONSE
______+ERROR COMPENSATION
______+ERROR + THETA
_____+ERROR+THETA+ALTITUDE

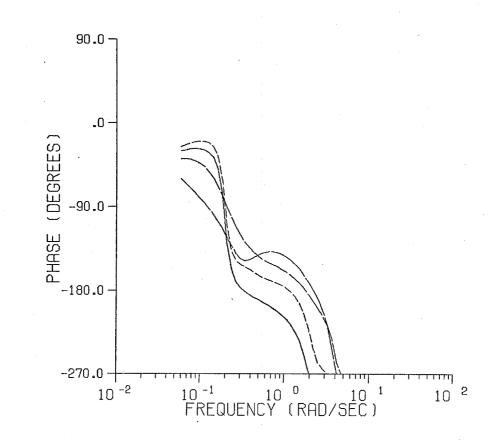


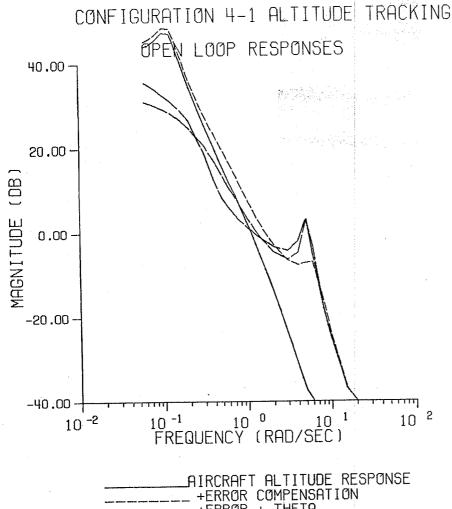
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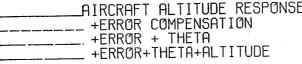
CONFIGURATION 3-3 ALTITUDE TRACKING

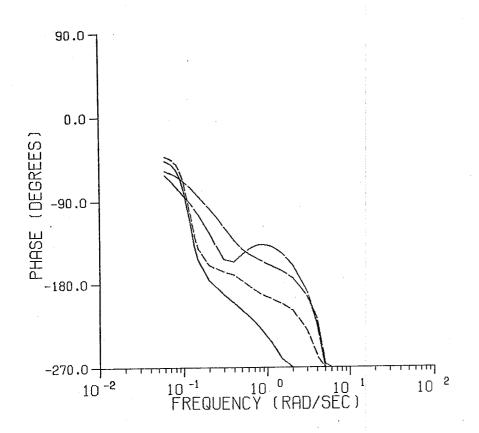












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